

The O.S.A.

O.S.A. MAGAZINE



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O. S. A. Magazine

1924-25

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THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS



HON. GEO. HOADLEY

Foreword

By Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton.

THE present term gives promise of being one of the most successful, if not the most successful, for the School of Agriculture at Olds, since the institution was opened. The greatly increased attendance at the school, indicating as it does improved conditions in the rural districts and a keener interest in agricultural education, is most gratifying. I wish the students every success in their studies, and trust that in the spring they will carry back with them to the farms, a true conception of the significance and value of the training they have undergone.

The message I would leave with the students this year is a message of co-operation. We are looking to the spirit of co-operation to accomplish great things for us in the future, and it is my belief that we should nurture that spirit in every phase of life.

It was co-operation—co-operation of the destructive forces—that brought about in the world war the disintegration of nations, and of communities and of families. To-day we need the combined co-operation of all the social and economic forces of the world to re-establish our national life on a rational basis, to create an atmosphere in which we may hope to develop our individual life along wholesome, healthy and happy lines, so that we may be potent factors in the process of re-building.

It is most desirous that you, as students of agriculture, should carry with you when you return to your homes, a sense of responsibility in this regard, a sense of the importance of instilling this spirit of co-operation into your every activity in farm life, in community life and in national life. Let co-operation be your watchword when you go forth to take up your life work, whether it be on the farm or in the city.



SCHOOL GROUP, 1924-25



MAGAZINE STAFF

EDITORIAL

It has been said that there are many things in this world of which the true value cannot be fully appreciated until they have passed in history. Among such things we could place our school days. The realization that they are fast slipping away brings with it a sense of approaching loss—yet not loss, for experiences have been ours and memories will remain that will ever inspire and encourage each one of us as we go out to take our places in the world.

While keenly alive to its many shortcomings we send this book forth with a mission to fulfill—to keep these memories fresh in our minds, that at some future time we may live again these pleasant days and thereby draw renewed courage to face our problems in the business of life. Fully alive to its responsi-

bilities of fitting its students to render more efficiently their share or service to society, the school has extended its scope to include a third year. This gives matriculation standing and as such satisfies a long felt want in the history of scientific agricultural training in Alberta. In other directions also, we have seen the school progress. The academic work of the first two years has been greatly strengthened, and the attendance has increased by almost half. In its outside work the school has reached out and expanded in demonstration work and school fairs. What the future holds of growth and progress may be judged by what has taken place in the past. Realizing this we should go forth determined to be worthy, as we are justly proud of the institution to which we owe so much, the O. S. A.



G. GIRLING R.N.
(Home Nursing)

M.W. MALYON BSA
Chemistry & Physics

E. DOUGLAS B.H.E.
(Sewing & Laundry)

E.E. EISENHAEUER
BSA, B.Sc. (Irrigation)

C. STEWART
(Blacksmith)

I.E. McLAUGHLIN
B.H.E.
(Cooking & Dietetics)

N. RAILTON, B.A., B.Sc.
(1st Year Cooking & Household Adminisr)

F.S. GRISDALE, BSA.
PRINCIPAL
(& AGRONOMY)

G.R. HALETON, B.Sc.
(Mechanics)

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(Mathematics)

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B.A., M.A.
(English & History)

C.A. WEIR BSA
(Animal Husb. & Farm Management)

A.T. KEMP BSA
(Horticulture & Biology)

FARMING IN JAPAN

By H. A. CRAIG, B.S.A.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton.

It was my privilege to visit the Orient this year in the interests of trade in Alberta farm products. During my six weeks stay in Japan I had the opportunity of seeing at first hand their agricultural methods and practices, and it may be interesting to briefly review some of these for the information of the readers of the O. S. A. Year Book.

People generally do not credit the Japanese with very advanced methods of Agriculture, in fact I was of the opinion, prior to my visit to Japan, that the rural people of that country were engaged chiefly in the production of silk, tea and Japanese oranges. This is the case in the three southern islands. On visiting the northern island of Hokaido I was quite surprised to learn that they are practising methods of Agriculture very similar to our own. In the first place the climate and soil is not unlike that of certain parts of the province of Alberta. Their regular snow-fall during winter months of December, January and February amounts to about three feet, and twenty below zero is not uncommon, I am told. The soil is mostly heavy clay loam and is very productive. The soil and contour of the country would perhaps compare better with certain parts of the province of Ontario. On driving around the farming districts in the month of June I found splendid crops of Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Corn, Wheat and Oats. The pasture in several places visited was quite luxurious. In going through some of the farm buildings of the better class farmers, one could scarcely realize that he was in a foreign country. I saw some splendid herds of Holsteins and Ayrshires, well housed and well fed. The foundation stock of these herds had come either from Canada

or United States. The owners in the main had shown good judgment in their purchases, as a number of these herds would have been a credit to any Canadian or American farm. A few of these farmers had upright silos which were constructed of wood, cement or stone. The products of the dairy were manufactured chiefly into butter or ice cream, both of these commodities finding a ready sale at a high price.

Sheep and hogs are not kept in any number on the ordinary farm. The Government is endeavouring to promote both of these branches of farming by operating large breeding farms where good stock is kept and where the progeny is distributed to the small farmer at a reasonable price. Recently the Government of the country sent to Denmark for six farmers whom they brought to Japan to demonstrate intensive and up-to-date methods of farming as they are now practised in Denmark. The average farm in the Northern Island amounts to about 50 or 60 acres, though I visited farms of 200 acres in extent, all of which was intensively cultivated by dry land methods similar to those practised in our own country.

Farming as Practised in Older Japan

Farming in the three southern islands of Japan is very different, however. These islands are much more populous than Hokaido because of the fact that the climate does not reach such cold dips in winter, although in the southern part of the country it becomes extremely hot during July and August. The soil of these Islands is entirely of volcanic origin. For some distance back from the sea coast the land is quite level, and intensive

systems of irrigation are in operation. The whole interior of these Islands is of a mountainous nature. These mountains are quite unlike our own Rockies, in that there are no rocks exposed. The soil right up the mountain side, and over the top is deep and reasonably fertile. On this account it is possible to raise certain crops over the whole of the mountain surface. Naturally the farms of this area are very small, the average being between three and five acres per family. On the low lands next the seashore rice is grown on small irrigated paddy-fields during our growing season. These paddy-fields range in size from 100 feet square to a quarter or half an acre. Every inch of land is utilized, and as there are no vehicles used for conveying loads it is not necessary to waste any ground with roads. The farm produce is all carried on the backs of ponies, or on the backs of people, so that an occasional foot path is all that is necessary. Any cattle or horses which are kept are always tethered so that there is no need of fences. The rice is seeded in March in a small irrigated stock plot—this seeding being very thick. In May, when it is about a foot high it is transplanted by the women into the paddy-fields. The paddy-field is first worked thoroughly either with shovel and rake or with a crude implement which is made of four straight prongs fastened to a straight piece of wood with a handle to it. This implement is dragged around the small paddy-field by a cow or horse until such time as all the lumps of earth are completely broken, or reduced to a fine seed bed—as we would say. One distinct difference between their method of cultivating and ours, is that these paddy-fields are completely submerged in water before the cultivating process is commenced; the entire cultivation being done when the land is covered by water. This rice is harvested in September and cereals are immediately sown giving two crops on the same land each year. Wheat, oats and barley are the chief crops grown during our winter season. These crops were being threshed when I was there. This process consisted of

taking the butt-end of the sheaves and pounding the heads on a flat table through which 6-inch spikes had been driven. After the grain was thus pounded out, it was thrown in the air so that the wind would separate the chaff from the grain. It will be seen from what has already been said that human labour is about the cheapest thing in Japan. The tremendous population on a small area makes labour very plentiful so that it does not pay to purchase labour-saving machinery. As one gets back from the seashore into the mountainous districts, the type of farming changes. In what we would term the "foot hills" the mulberry tree is grown which provides the food for silk worms. Many of the people who grow rice, barley and wheat, also have a small section where they produce mulberry trees and grow silk worms. These silk worms are frequently kept in the upper story of their dwellings, or may be kept in some out-buildings. This is a very remunerative industry if properly looked after. The provincial governments operate large breeding establishments where only the best silk worms are used for propagation purposes, by this means it is also possible to control disease amongst these worms, which under ordinary methods take a great toll from the industry. The silk worm farmer sends an order to the Government each year for the number of silk worm eggs which he wishes to secure. I was quite surprised to find such a complete system in operation for silk worm production.

Japanese Oranges and Tea

As one proceeds a little further up the mountain side one finds Japanese orange trees, or rather orange groves. These usually extend about half way up the mountain side. The trees are kept well cultivated and properly pruned. When I was in Japan the Japanese oranges were about the size of our full grown gooseberry. Beyond the tree line on the mountain side, and in fact right over the top of the mountain, the tea plant is cultivated. These bushes are about the size of ordinary currant bushes in this country. The



SEWING CLASS—Second Year Women

tea is picked twice a year and is shipped in bales to the tea roasters and blenders.

It will be seen that there is very little room in Japan for the keeping and pasturing of live stock. As the consumption of animal products is increasing, the supply of these commodities must be found elsewhere. To

meet this demand Canada is in a particularly favourable position, and while I do not anticipate any rapid development of trade with this country, I am of the opinion that it is possible to slowly and gradually build up a substantial trade in most of the things which the Alberta farmer has to sell.

THE FUTURE

By F. STEVENS, President of Alumni Association.

When a student approaches the end of a course of definite instruction, it is only natural that he should pass a few moments in retrospect. He wonders whether he has really accomplished his aims; whether he has made the utmost of the privileges and oppor-

tunities offered him; and whether he has been a credit to the school in which he has sought instruction.

If this self-examination is carefully and honestly conducted a true analysis of his own case will be arrived at. But of what use is

that to him? The past is gone. He cannot alter it, no matter how great his desire. However, no matter what his examination of the past may have revealed to him, he cannot help wondering what there is in store for him in that next and greater school, the World.

If he is the right sort he will have hopes, ambitions and ideals. As he looks to the future he hopes that opportunity will knock kindly at his door; his ambition will be to make the utmost of that opportunity when it offers itself, and his ideals will be high and he will strive to equal and perchance to surpass them.

Those students who are graduating from the O. S. A. are no exception. To them too, these feelings and emotions come. Now what is their outlook? What are they going to do after they leave here? We can judge the future only by the past, and that will lead us to believe that opportunities are awaiting those who are well prepared to accept them, while those who are not prepared will go on lamenting that there are no opportunities left, and that this world of ours is a cold, hard place to live in.

The opportunities available to a graduate from the O. S. A. are varied. Her ex-students may be found in many walks of life, succeeding admirably. We hear most concerning those who have continued their agricultural studies in higher institutions, but the boys and girls who have been of the greatest

service to our province are those who have gone back to the land. They have seen and accepted a great opportunity, that of assisting in building happy and prosperous homes in their respective communities. That is precisely what the O. S. A. is attempting to equip them for, and the more well-trained boys and girls she is able to send back to that kind of work the more nearly she will fulfill her obligations to the province of Alberta.

There are those who believe that the courses at the O. S. A. should fit the students for something better than farming, but a careful survey of these "better things" does not reveal anything "really better." Farm life in Alberta is fast becoming more congenial: drudgery is disappearing; and modern conveniences are everywhere present. With our radio we can listen to the whole world and with our Ford we can eliminate distances between ourselves and our friends. Being on the farm does not make these things impossible.

Since a large majority of the O. S. A. students are destined for the farms of the province, it should ever be their ambition to co-operate with every movement and every organization that is making an honest effort to improve farm conditions. Do not leave it all to the other fellow. Remember that you are an important factor in working out your own destiny and the destiny of your province. The future is yours, and you can make as much or as little of it as you wish.

Big man in audience (turning around)—
"Can't you see anything?"

Little man (pathetically)—"Can't see a streak of the stags."

Big man (sympathetically)—"Why, then I'll tell you what to do. You keep your eyes on me and laugh when I do."

* * *

Mr. Holeton—"I shall be tempted to give this class a test very soon."

Nance—"Yield not to temptation" (in an audible whisper).

What if:—

Myrtle became satisfied with dorm. life?

Jean used less powder?

Norah got her hair cut?

Obie woke up?

The photographer had made a bad picture of Mr. Churchill?

If Patriquin made 100 per cent. in math?

If Inger "lingered" at the gate with a boy?

If Laidlaw didn't make 100 per cent. in Math?



1924 COMMITTEE

Standing, left to right—J. Eshom, P. MacGowan, M. W. Malyon, T. Parker, F. Hooper, J. E. McKee, D. Schultz, S. Murray, S. Leader.

Sitting, left to right—I. Riis, B. Walton, F. Ames, E. Johnson, L. Rowell, I. McNaughton, M. Welsh, N. Railton, E. Koetke, S. Wright.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

It would fill the whole of this magazine of ours, increased in size as it is, to relate all the social activities of the School that have been carried out since last fall. The Editor, therefore, decided to curtail the space for this account to a mere pamphlet. Such being the case, we shall only be able to touch upon a few outstanding events to exemplify how thoroughly such occasions make for the knitting together of the members of the student body, both with themselves and with the staff, in harmony and good fellowship.

The customary staff reception took place on October 31st, when old friendships were renewed and fresh acquaintances made. Various games were set on foot whereby the students were led to intermingle, with the result that at the close of the evening everyone was feeling quite at home. The event went off with the success that has crowned every subsequent gathering and may be taken as the beginning of the splendid spirit that prevailed throughout the term.

The following Friday, November 7th, the local ladies of the Presbyterian and Methodist Ladies' Aids gave a reception to the whole school. The Freshies, despite the discomforts of initiation that very afternoon, were there in force. The function consisted of a splendid programme of music, after which games were indulged in, thus further fertilizing the seeds of friendship sown the previous Friday. The tearing out of animals from pieces of paper was a complete novelty and brought to the fore much artistic talent which otherwise might have remained latent.

The next great event was on November 14th, when the Sophomores welcomed with open arms the members of the Staff and the new students. For about an hour some very original games were played which were enjoyed to the entirety. After the serving of some excellent refreshments, which gave great credit to the supply arrangements of the Sophs' kitchen staff, the party indulged in the light fantastic until the witching hour, everybody feeling thoroughly happy and more at home than ever.

By the time the Freshies gave their reception on November 21st, no introductions were necessary at all. The programme was carried out most successfully. Especially did the mellow lighting-effect fit in with the growing sentimental feelings of the company at large. On December 5th, the Athletic Committee produced a merry evening programme consisting of piano selections and solos and a general sing-song. The three-round bout by Mutt and Jeff was received with great de-

light, resembling, as it did, some of our most fashionable dances.

It was discovered what a surprising amount of different things could be bought for 15c each, in these days of the high cost of living, when the School met on the evening of December 20th, to celebrate the time-honoured custom of welcoming Father Christmas. The hall presented an atmosphere of real homeliness, with its red-shaded lights, spruce wreaths and red ribbons, the large Christmas tree glittering with lights and heavy with presents, but above all the true spirit of jollity which prevailed over all. After the singing of a few carols, Santa Clause came up through the register and distributed the presents. Candies, nuts and fruit were then handed round and a little more singing concluded one of the most successful functions of the term.

A costume carnival was held on the rink on January 16th. Skating and races took place after the judging of costumes, and then the revellers adjourned to the hall for dancing. The evening proved most enjoyable and a great success.

And so, each week, there has been some form of entertainment to relieve the grind of "the daily round."

This account would not be complete without mention of the School orchestra, for it is largely due to their untiring efforts that we have been able to have so many hours of enjoyment.—D.M.

If a man marries a widow whose name is Elizabeth, who has two children, what does he get?

Answer—A second hand Lizzie and two runabouts.

* * *

"My life is just like an alphabet," complained Don, "Just one letter after another."

Short—I say, Pat, can you lend me a fiver?
Pat—No, its impossible, I've tried lending you money before, but you always look on it as a gift.

* * *

"Maybert and Jimmy are pretty thick aren't they?"

"Well, one of them is."



1925 COMMITTEE

Standing, left to right—A. Hutchinson, W. Shearing, M. Malyon, S. Leader, D. Watson, S. Price, E. Needham, L. Cooper, R. Dye, K. Samis, E. McKee.

Sitting, left to right—M. McLean, C. Straughan, A. Douglas, E. Douglas, I. Riis, D. Croweller, M. Pearson, L. Rowell, N. Railton, S. Murray.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

We have "Lits" every term but they are not always as good as they have been this year. A great deal of talent has been discovered and not a little originality. Practically all the Friday afternoons and some Friday evenings have been very well spent in many and various forms of entertainment. We can by no means do justice to the many students who took part on these occasions but we can give them mention.

Recitations on all occasions were worthy of merit. Particularly Miss Taylor who vividly

depicted for us a heavenly journey, named, "Saint Peter at the Golden Gate." Others who contributed to the success of Lit. in this way were Miss Gibson, Mr. Murray, Mr. MacGowan, Mr. Sandford and Mr. Turner. We always enjoy solos and this year was no exception. Mr. Crow delighted us on several occasions with his jolly rendering of "Si and I" and others not less amusing. Miss Walton, Miss Rowell, Miss Hall and Miss Gilbertson helped to make up several interesting literary meetings.

At the piano Miss Crossweller, Miss Garrow and Miss Stauffer exhibited talent which was appreciated and always encoered. Mr. Parker accompanied by Miss Wright rendered some excellent violin solos.

A group of delinquents, known better perhaps as the "Nighthawks," won their way into the hearts of the students with piano, kazoos, mouth-organs, violins and trumpets of various types. Their rendering of "Turkey in the Straw" was little better than "Why Did I Kiss That Red Headed Gal," but they were both a "scream" and the students were very well pleased with the efforts of these "Midnight Frolicers."

On several occasions some of the more promising men of the first year class were asked to give speeches. They were quite capable and handled such subjects as "Modern Agriculture in Alberta," and "Impressions Received by Outsiders," much like old orators. Their speeches were pleasing, instructive and good practice. Those who entertained us so well on these occasions were: Mr. Morris, Mr. Needham and Mr. Hogan. Several second year men who are past-masters in oratory thrilled us with their "lumberjack" experiences, etc., periodically throughout the term. These were Mr. McQuarrie, Mr. Mason and Mr. Murray.

A large part of our literary sessions was well employed by the staging of several good debates. The debating committee is to be congratulated for the type of debating talent they have brought to light.

Several Friday nights were handled by the Literary Committee and the students enjoyed themselves especially well on these occasions. The orchestra, comprising Mr. Taylor, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Parker and Mr. Eshom, gave several numbers on numerous occasions and these were all well received. On two occasions picture shows were screened and proved very interesting, instructive and amusing forms of entertainment.

The chair was very efficiently filled on all occasions. Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Parker, being '24 Lits. chairman, and Mr. Leader and Miss Kilduff officiating for '25 Lits.

Considering all these things one may easily see how really worth while a Literary Society, such as ours, is. The Student Body of this year at the O. S. A. has been a very appreciative and good humored audience, and all those taking part in the Lit. programmes were pleased with these good points in their audiences. This goes to illustrate the general sympathetic feeling which has pervaded all our social activities this year.—K. K.

You've heard about the absent-minded professor that poured the syrup down his back and scratched his paneake, but did you ever hear of the one who put catsup on his shoelace and tied his spaghetti?

* * *

Mr. Mayo—I place No. 2 hog first because its the best one in the class.

* * *

Dorothy (in poultry judging class)—"Some swell chicken this."

McQuarrie—"I've always thought that Dorothy."

Can you imagine such a thing as:

Going to a dance downtown and not getting caught?

Mac without Helen, or vice versa.

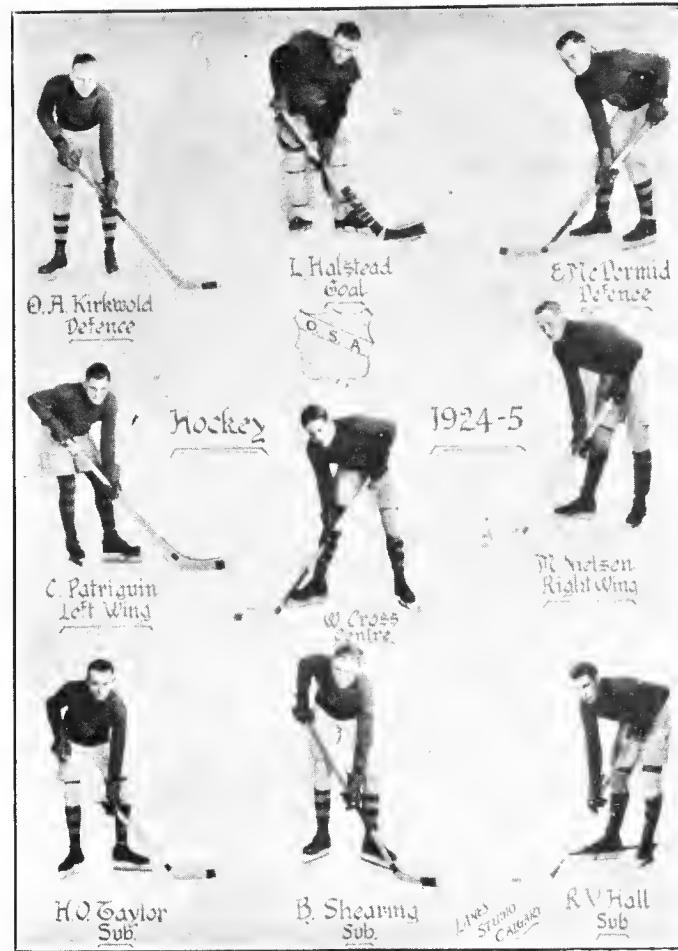
Don and Mary getting married,

Maybert without her gum.

The hotel gang at the Glee Club.

McQuarrie saying good night in the orthodox way.

Someone telling who stole the chickens and where they had the parties.



O. S. A. ATHLETICS

Due to the excessive cold weather during the fall term the students were unable to indulge in outdoor sports to any great extent, nevertheless, indoor sports has its attractions and a large number were benefited by the noble art of self-defence and by wrestling.

The spring term, however, was marshalled in with fair weather for hockey and the season proved both successful and enjoyable, not only for the players but for the school at large. Matches were arranged with most of the neighbouring teams and this, coupled

with return games led to the existence of keen rivalry throughout the season.

The Athletic committee controlled matters skillfully, keeping the rink in splendid condition and dividing the use of it equally between the skaters and the hockey players.

The first few hockey games were more of a practice nature and in due time the college had a very strong representative team, besides a first and second year team.

The Carnival

On the night of Friday, January 16th, the Athletic Club held an ice carnival on the O. S. A. rink. Being favored by excellent climatic conditions it was well attended. A number of both fancy and comic costumes were displayed. The judges were Mr. Malyon, Mr. Loughlin and Mr. Holeton. The list of prize winners is as follows:

Ladies' fancy dress costume—Miss C. Straughan.

Ladies' comic dress—Miss M. Pearson.

Gents' fancy dress—P. MacGowan.

Gents' comic dress—P. Lewis.

Ladies' professional race—1st, Miss Gilbertson; 2nd, Miss Crossweller.

Gents' professional race—1st, Ken Samis; 2nd, M. Neilsen.

Ladies' beginners' race—1st, Miss McLean; 2nd, Miss Strachota.

Ladies' beginners' race—1st, H. Pearson;

Gents' beginners' race—1st, H. Pearson; 2nd, Harry Wood.

Couples' race—1st, Miss M. Welsh and W. Shearing; 2nd, Miss Railton and F. Bennett.

After skating until 9.30 o'clock, the students all gathered in the assembly hall and completed a very enjoyable evening by dancing.

Hockey

FRESHIES v. WOODCHOPPERS.—During the latter part of the fall term the College first-year team challenged the Bush-whackers to a

match to be held on the Bushwhackerville ice. The youthful puck chasers of that woodchopping institution gave to our merry freshmen the small end of the score of 10-3. The game was clean and full of thrills; no penalties were meted out and the freshies took their medicine well. The line-up of the College team was as follows:

Goal—Eshoni.

Defence—Westra, Bergum.

Forwards—Samis, Lehan and Hutchinson.

Subs.—Larson, Nance, Morris and Rasmussen.

O. S. A. vs. DIDSBURY.—On January 7th, the O. S. A. team clashed with Didsbury on Didsbury ice. The score was opened up by W. Cross, who was the most conspicuous of the members of both teams. The O. S. A. boys brought home the victory, by a score of 5-2.

Line-up was as follows:

Goal—L. Halstead.

Forwards—W. Cross, M. Neilsen, C. Patriquin.

Defence—Kirkwood, MacDermid.

Subs.—Shearing, Taylor.

Summary of goals—1st period, W. Cross; 2nd period, W. Cross, 2; 3rd period, W. Cross, M. Neilsen.

STAFF vs. REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.—A very interesting and humorous game took place on January 24th, when the Staff and Representative teams met for a duel. As there were insufficient staff members to comprise a team a few of the likely hockey players were chosen from the remaining players of the school. Tripping and stick breaking were the outstanding features of the game although those concerned took it all in good part. Mr. Malyon and Mr. Weir played defence for the staff team and were kept rather busy stopping onrushes and giving orders to the boys in the forward position. The game ended with a score of 4-1 in favor of the school team.

O. S. A. vs. RED DEER.—On January 31st, the Red Deer High School team challenged the O. S. A. team to a game on the local rink to decide the honors between the two. The O. S. A. "Bearcats" showed some very excellent stick work, the defence on either side being strong. No goals were scored during the first period. The game started out with "speed" as the slogan, but the teams seemed to acquire a more moderate pace during the second and third periods. By a centre ice shot the Red Deer team turned the tables at the end of the last period and took the favorable end of a score of 3-2. The O. S. A. line-up as follows:

Goal—L. Halstead.
 Defence—Kirkwold and MacDermid.
 Forwards—Patriquin, Cross and Shearing.
 Subs.—Hall and Taylor.
 Referee—M. Neilsen.

O. S. A. vs. OLDS.—The Bearcats clashed with the town team on February 4th, in one of the fastest games played on the O. S. A. ice this season. The game was exciting from start to finish. Penalties were doled out frequently and even one casualty resulted during the last period, when in a mighty effort to chalk another counter, a player drove the puck too high and the goal umpire had the misfortune to stop it with his left eye. The game ended in a score of 6-2 in favor of the town team.

O. S. A. vs. RED DEER.—The College team journeyed to Red Deer on February 6th to play the return match of the season. A speedy game showed the true fighting spirit of the O. S. A. team, and ended in a victory of 4-1 for the O. S. A. The Red Deer team started the attack by scoring 3 goals in the first ten minutes, the first goal being made when Pugh pulled Halstead out of the goal to score. George Reed accounted for the next two goals by good shots from the wing. The College team started scoring in the second period when Bill Hunter made one of his end to end rushes and drove a hard shot past

Wright, after which the play was forced into Red Deer territory. Cross scored the second goal on an individual rush, baffling Wright with a close-in shot. At this stage the game became rough and many penalties were handed to both sides. The tying goal resulted from a long shot by Bill Hunter from outside the defence, and the winning count was made after a play of 10 minutes, when Cross scored on Kirkwold's rebound.

O. S. A. line-up:
 Goal—Halstead.
 Defence—McDermid, Kirkwold.
 Centre—Cross.
 Forwards—Neilsen, Hunter.
 Subs.—Patriquin, Dawson.

THE BOWDEN TOURNAMENT.—On Wednesday morning, February 7th, the O. S. A. representative hockey team left for Bowden to participate in the big hockey tournament between Innisfail, Bowden and Hammer; Mr. Weir accompanied the team as coach. There were two suitable prizes awarded—First prize, \$25, and second prize, \$15 cash. This added to the rivalry between the teams present.

The ice was good and the games were fast. The first game was played at 2 o'clock p.m. between Hammer and the O. S. A. Neilsen starred for the college by playing a splendid game, and opening the score. The game ended with the score 5-3 in favor of O. S. A.

The second game was played at 4 o'clock between Innisfail and Bowden. This also was a fast game with good combination playing, the Bowden team captured the score of 6-1.

The results of the tournament was that Bowden received first prize, the O. S. A. the second prize.

The boys came home tired but happy on the night train, contented in the day's sport and looking forward to another series of games within a reasonable distance from town.

O. S. A. vs. BENNETT-HAMMER.—On February 19th, the School team played on Ben-

nett-Hammer ice. A very fast game was played when Bennett-Hammer beat the O. S. A. by a score of 8-6. All members of the O. S. A. team played a very good game.

Summary of goals—1st period, W. Cross, 2; 2nd period, M. Nielsen, 3; 3rd period, O. Kirkwold, 1.

Line-up:

Goal—Halstead.

Forwards—Cross, Neilsen, Shearing.

Defence—Hall, Kirkwold.

Sub.—W. Hutchinson.

Boxing and Wrestling

BOXING AND WRESTLING.—A great deal of interest was taken by the boys in the contests of wrestling and boxing, as was evidenced by the number who entered the competitions. A very high standard was upheld among the students indulging in these sports, resulting in not only good health but the social spirit of get-together; "Athletics now and forevermore," is the slogan of the season. Owing to the delayed final contests we are grieved at having to omit the names of the prize winners.

Girls' Gymnastics

GIRLS' GYMNASTICS.—As we look back over the past there comes the realization that the

term has drawn to a close. With this realization there comes the remembrances of many good times, most of which were in the form of various sports.

For the girls, the most outstanding one is the memory of their gymnasium classes. These, as well as being a course of pleasure and enjoyment, also served to develop us physically as well as mentally. As Dean Howes once said, "We cannot have a strong healthy mind without a perfectly healthy body."

There were various forms of gymnastics performed at our classes, but the principal and most fascinating ones were those of club-swinging, physical culture, games and walks, whenever the weather permitted.

Because of the interest the girls take in the gymnastic classes we sincerely hope that the work along this line will be given more time and thought, and no doubt as time goes on, this will come to pass.

We now recognize the necessity of physical training, for both girls and boys, in order to acquire that high mental attitude which our schools and colleges in Alberta are endeavoring to uphold.—F. B. and D. C.

THE FRESHETTES' INITIATION

INITIATION.—What fear, dread, wonder and mystery the word stirred up in our Freshettes hearts. Yea, verily, we were green from the country and knew not what to expect. However, before we had had time to plan the most pleasing course of action for the second years to take (most pleasing for us, be it understood) our doom was upon us—"All freshettes must don clothes back to front; odd stockings must be decked with

ribbons at the ankle; shorn locks must be parted in the middle and plastered behind the ears, long hair must also be parted, but plaited in numerous braids, Topsy fashion; an onion on the end of a long green ribbon must be suspended about the neck, with which we fain would have hanged ourselves, so great was our fear of the tormentors. Notwithstanding, neither was this left to our choosing, rather were we forced to inflict this upon

the public eye for a week—a week of braiding, unbraiding, torture to those looked and worse to us when we dared to peek at ourselves in the vicinity of a mirror. Then came the eventful day when we were ushered into a room, hustled into our wraps and herded by our tormentors into the street and up town, after being perambulated about the town for sometime and duly exhibited to the still wondering public we were escorted back to the college by our attentive attendants and informed that we were to be restored to our normal forms and state of mind.

Being again humanly attired and divested of our decorations and variations we for the first time fully realized what we had suffered and what a humiliating lot had been ours. We were enabled also to understand the significance of the initiation and to appreciate the fact that without it, it would be entirely impossible to enter into the school life with the incomparable school spirit.—W. C.

The Initiation—By a Principal Actor

November the 11th commemorates the memorable day which ended the last Great War in which countless heroes fell. October 11th, 1492, brings to mind the sensational day when Columbus stubbed his toe on America, but such dates as these fade into dim insignificance when in years to come Freshmen of Class 24 look back with tearful eyes upon November 7th, 1924, the "Red Letter"—or to be more correct, the "Green Letter" day of their careers, that awful but enjoyable day of "The Initiation."

These aforesaid freshmen will recall the rash boldness which appeared upon their "fresh" faces a few days before the "Great Day," and also the softening of same said features as the day approached. As a wolf in the night it came, unheralded and unproclaimed and the sheep herded in an Animal Husbandry class and more sheep in a Field Husbandry class shuddered at the impatient rattling at the doors of room 10 and room eleven. Black sheep turned white, even

the bacon hogs squealed and Mr. Weir suppressed an innocent chuckle as the "Freshies," blindfolded and hands secured, marched forth with unsteady pins and knocking knees, all attached to the same stout rope, and all apparently approaching a horrible experience, some even seemed to fear something not far removed from murder.

Perhaps the best and surest way of really enjoying this initiation is to consider yourself one of the eighty doomed freshmen, and follow them through the numerous experiences of hazing.

Now, away we go, hands tied, eyes blinded, knees knocking, teeth chattering and in a generally poor condition to withstand the miseries of "riding the goat." Tugging and pushing you follow the "Green Line" to the main building, and being last in the line, you have the extreme pleasure of listening to the groans of dying comrades, and the shouted instructions of laughing Sophomores. Then as you reach the first torture, a pleasing aroma of deliciously scorched molasses and lampblack reaches the nose, and a smear of something not far from hot tar is splashed on the face and hair, some of the more fortunate fall prey to barbers, who evidently do not belong to the union, because they charge no fee. Then with chest covered with sticky flypaper, and hair stylish with the latest "Shingle bob" you pass with fast beating heart to the next "scaffold." Much to your surprise perfectly nourishable soda biscuits are forced down freshmen's throats, just like the poultry instructor forcing wet bread down the throat of a sick spring chicken. Then just as you think you have survived the awful ordeal, the sharp command "Open your face!" escapes the lips of a huge second year Aggie, and into said cavity is shoved hot pepper, fire, brimstone and powdered blood (left over from last year's initiation) or better known as bitter aloes. Then still blindfolded and handcuffed you find yourself released from the rope, and a very kindly condescending

sophomore consents to introduce you to the principal. Just as you sit down to await the coming of that most worthy of worthies, you get up again because a chair apparently full of hot needles sends a most thrilling sensation up an already quivering spine. At last you find yourself with the rest of the "gang" in class room 2 singing "Hail, hail the gan's all here!" and "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

Then with eyes brought back to the light, and hands free, you join with the rest of the saved, in three rousing cheers for the Olds School, and a roof rending tiger for the Sophomores.

Then in more serious mood, if you could imagine that of the writer, I am very happy in saying that I believe the whole affair, so grotesquely referred to in this article, was not only enjoyed by laughing Sophomores, proud members of the staff and the many attendants at the teachers convention, but by the freshmen themselves, and they will look back upon it as a very joyous occasion.—K.S.

* * *

Shearing—"What's the difference between a freshman and a woodpecker?"

Cooper—"You've got me."

Shearing—"That's easy, a woodpecker uses his head."

THE DEBATING COMMITTEE

It may seem unbelievable, or inconceivable, in fact exceedingly doubtful, but lo, the Literary Committee this year grew and whether by the laws of fission or otherwise another committee sprang up beside it under the cognomen of "The Debating Committee." This mutation though having great power was still dependent on the "Lit." committee for certain aids. In return for these aids it was their duty to put on a debate now and then to fill in the Friday afternoon programme. Now, we must not let anyone think that that constituted their full duty. Oh, no!"

It may be interesting here to outline the manner in which this sport started. Sid Murray, Ken Samis and Emerson McKee were duly appointed members by the Lit. Committee and were instructed to choose debaters, obtain material, see that the debates were conducted in a legitimate manner. A coach was also deemed necessary and Sid was elected to guide the new debaters on their way.

With the beginning of the spring term and knowing there were several good debaters in the College it was decided to challenge outside teams. Accordingly a challenge was sent to Claresholm for an interschool debate,

but owing to lack of material they would not accept. It was a disappointment for us but we were determined to have an outside debate, so challenges were sent to both Red Deer and Didsbury, and both were accepted. It meant a lot of work for us as both debates were to be double headers and coming so close together one team was not able to handle them. However we must thank Mr. Weir and Mr. Churchill for their willingness and untiring efforts in coaching these teams.

We may say here that the work of the debating committee was well done. The debates of the term were of a fairly high order. We would like to mention them all, but owing to lack of space that is prohibited. To mention anyone would be invidious so we hope our readers will rest assured that all were worthy of mention if space permitted.

However the debating committee could not have done their work so well had it not been for the splendid way in which the student body co-operated with them. A real live interest seemed to be taken in debates this year by everyone and we feel confident that it was due to this co-operation that the debating this year turned out to be the success it was.

—S. McM. M.



GAS ENGINEERING—First Year Men, "C" Division

Chemistry?

There was once a man who nicknamed his wife "Combustion" because of her fiery temper, but, she in turn, clever woman, because of this lazy and indifferent attitude and because he failed to support her with a "healthy pay roll," nicknamed her husband "Chlorine," since chlorine does not support combustion.

* * *

Visitor—"How many men have you in the first year?"

Grisdale—"Oh, about three at present, but I guess the rest will grow up eventually."

* * *

Why was there hair in the honey and rose in the apple sauce?

Because the honey was in the comb and the apples were Baldwins.

The Psalmist to his Room-mate.

My room-mate is my helper; I shall not flunk. He raiseth my standing; he leadeth me in the paths of knowledge for credit's sake. Yea, though I plod through the quizzes and exams. of professors, I shall fear no evil, for thou art with me, and thy whispers they comfort me.

Thou prepar'est my subjects for me, in spite of my teachers; thou crownest my head with fame, my standing runneth high.

Surely applause and recognition shall follow me all the days of my life and my room-mate shall dwell in my thoughts forever.

* * *

Cross—"Frances claims she can get Austria on her new five tube set."

Leo—"Well, Maybert gets Hungary every night without any set."

THE GLEE CLUB

Most Saturday evenings of the term saw a small but very select band gathered together in the Assembly Hall.

In the earlier days they were there to exercise their lungs, but later on this became real singing and the Glee Club justified its title.

Long before Christmas it was well under way dispensing the highest form of jollity to all who joined its ranks. Not only was singing on the programme, but games also were indulged in. The games had the dual purpose of further raising the spirits of the assemblage, if that were possible, and of giving the tired vocal cords a slight rest.

Mr. Holton and Sid Murray were the leaders of these delightful evenings, and the party had the joy of being accompanied by either Miss Crossweller or Miss Wright at the piano.

The Glee Club is quite a young institution at the School and has made a splendid beginning. Long may it continue to be an established fact, for collective singing brings people together in a way that other functions cannot hope to do.—D. M.

THE TUXIS BOYS AT THE O. S. A.

Last November Mr. Wallace Forgie, leader of the Boys' Movement in Alberta, came down from Calgary to the O. S. A. and organized a Tuxis Square. We had a good enrolment, and our meetings, whenever we could get together were lively and full of fun. We called ourselves the "Excelsiors," and have tried to live up to our name as much as possible.

Members of Tuxis groups have opportunities that do them a great deal of good and help them in all their activities. The program contains a four-fold idea and calls for training in the intellectual, physical, devotional, and social sides of life. The intel-

lectual side covers the art of public speaking, reading and such like pursuits. The physical calls for training in games, outdoor exercises, running, jumping, and all that leads to bodily development. The devotional side shows Jesus as the standard ideal man, and all Tuxis members are urged to live up to His ideals as much as possible. The social affords training in arranging banquets, suppers, entertainments, concerts, and includes the drawing up and managing of a program. It will readily be seen that none of the needs of a boy's life are left out, and anyone keeping this well-balanced program in view must surely develop into a better citizen and be a benefit to the boys of his district.

At every meeting we have short speeches on every day topics, a short discussion of a verse from the Bible and then our games and business periods. Badges are given to the best member in each line of work taken up by the Square. Records are kept of every meeting and every member gets honors for parts played by him, according to the manner in which he carries out those parts. Separate information procured from the Boys' Work Board in Calgary on such topics as public speaking, debates, agriculture, art, music and many others.

Thus the member of a Tuxis Square has a splendid opportunity to broaden his mind, increase his knowledge and raise his standards of living. By so doing he will, when he returns home take more interest in boys' activities and try to help his old friends as he has been helped by fellow-members of his Tuxis group. In this way he will be able to set an example and, by teaching other boys in his neighborhood about the splendid training afforded by a Tuxis Square, and persuading them to follow his example, he will prove a real benefit to his community.—R. H.

We deeply sympathize with the absent-minded professor who cleaned the cat's teeth and kicked himself downstairs.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Ever keeping in close contact with the students and ex-students of this school, the Alumni Association still continues its good work, encouraging the things as far as it can that are worth while. Since its inception, the News Letter was started and still continues to play a very important part in keeping up that good feeling originated in the school by keeping the members of the Association in close touch with each other. Our little paper may only be a little gossip sheet, but it gives, we hope, what members ask, that is, news of interest to them, of others.

The Experimental Union continues to be a great success. At first we were rather dubious about the success of the Girls' Experimental Union. That spell has passed. We are now very optimistic of the future. The girls proved there was a place it with the Association, by exhibiting many good useful articles at the last summer Reunion. Of the future we anticipate a large increase in membership and some wonderful exhibits.

There is little to be said about the Boys' Experimental Union, it is too well known, the progress it has made is remarkable. The exhibits shown at the winter meetings bear out our statements when we realize it is only a few years since it started in a small way. Within a short time, we predict, if growth continues on the same scale, that many more of our leading cereal exhibitors will be anxious to secure space for their grain. One has only to look over the lists of awards in the past to see that such things are likely to happen.

The meetings of the Association, with one or two exceptions, and these due to adverse climatic conditions, have been very encouraging owing to the large attendance. There are very few Alumni Associations that can meet twice a year and have displays of goods on

exhibit twice yearly, obtain the large attendance it does, carrying on the News Sheet and do the many other things that are necessary to keep up its aims. Along with the above it encourages the growing of the right type of livestock by holding a judging competition at the summer meeting. During 1924 the two medals awarded each year to successful competitors were won by Mr. T. Kilduff and Mr. R. Everett, both of class (24).

We trust, Mr. Editor, the space allotted to us will be no more than you can afford to give us in your magazine. Our appreciation and thanks please accept for this opportunity of placing before students of this school, a few brief details of this association which we are proud to maintain and belong. Proud because we are certain it is doing the right purpose, and our hopes are that every student reading about us will see fit to join. To them all, students and ex-students, we extend our heartiest wishes, and wish for each a successful future. They are enterprising, as proof of which is the fact they are or were at the school to increase their knowledge, and while here are capable of putting out the best magazine ever issued. Thank you.—A. T. K.

It is impossible—

For Jean to take life seriously.

To remember all the exercises Churchill gives us.

For the Second Year to defeat the Third Year in a spelling match and give them a feed for less than ten dollars.

To stay more than six months at any boarding house.

For Mr. Eisenhower to spend a week end in Olds.

To study in the library during spare periods.

For Pat to stay away from the Dorm on Sunday.

Third Year Biographies

NORAH CAMPBELL:

"Study the best and highest things that are:

But of thyself a humble thought retain."

Norah was born in Belfast, Ireland, but now resides at Carstairs. She is a popular member of the third year class and is every ready with a cheery smile and a helping hand. At "Lit" on Friday afternoons she may be seen presiding at the piano. Her many friends wish her the best of luck in her course at Varsity next year.

Favorite pastime: Waiting for the Varsity mail.

ROBERT FAYETTE DUFFIELD:

"Always cheery, always bright,

Never weary, never tight."

"Duff" upset his first milk bottle at Granger, Iowa, in 1900. When quite young he came to Spring Ridge, Alberta, where he now resides. Duff graduated from the C.S.A. last year, but decided to finish his matriculation course at the O.S.A. He makes a big noise in the School orchestra and also is an esteemed member of the "Victoria Sheiks." In spite of his untiring efforts to persuade us otherwise, we are still of the unanimous opinion that Duff's main weakness is the "Ladies." He is a great favorite with them and his motto is: "Try them all."

RUEL DYE:

"The boy is fair, of female favour,

And a little devilish in his behaviour."

The town of Fayette, Iowa, justified its existence upon the arrival of the subject of this biography, May 5th, 1905. He received his first teeth and early education in Fayette; came to Langdon, Alberta, at the age of eleven. Is now spending his third year at O.S.A.

Ruel is a great favorite with the fair sex, is a good athlete and always manages to park at or near the top of his class with a minimum amount of study.

Pet aversion—Work.

Pet diversion—Ladies.

Pet enamoration—Lucile.

Pet athletics—Wrestling.

L. P. ERICKSON:

Universally known as "Pete." Brought from Denmark the scrapping spirit of the old Vikings, and is sometimes (?) known to indulge in verbal, or even in physical argument. He has taken an active part in the school activities, principally in the elections. We can distinguish in him all the marks of a veteran politician. We are indebted to him for his services as business manager of our Magazine. In his spare time he boosts the O.S.A. A.A. and upholds the Students' Council. His weakness is "Co-operation," his ambition, to become a marketing expert and agricultural writer, and his favorite pastime is helping Kilduff eat Christmas cake.

NANCY GRIFFITHS:

"Sweet and industrious, full of good cheer,

A girly she is to all of us dear."

Nancy, although she has resided in Alberta for a number of years, still carries her English accent. This capable and industrious student came to the O.S.A. for her third year, taking her first in Raymond and graduating at the C.S.A. Her liveliness and willingness are only exceeded by her diligence in work. She makes dormitory life a pleasant one and can be depended upon to be in the frays. She derives her greatest pleasure from dancing and skating. Nancy's favorite hobby, at the dorm, we notice, is: "Spilde"ing things.



THOMAS KILDUFF:

"A man is as big as the position he holds down."

As premier of our self-government, Thomas Kilduff has filled a large and responsible position. Like other governments, the "Council" had its difficulties, but under Tommy's splendid leadership it stood the test, and came out of the battle stronger than ever. Law and order were enforced and the honor of the institution upheld. Tommy is a typical Western Canadian, possessing the good (and bad) virtues of his ancestors. His fighting spirit he inherits from the Irish, and his determination from the Scotch, the latter, however, predominates. Lloydminster being his home, undoubtedly has something to do with the refinement of his character, as that place has the reputation of turning out the highest class products.

Ambition: To become an agricultural research worker.

LORNE LAIDLAW:

Lorne is taking his matriculation course at the O.S.A., after taking his first year in Agriculture at Raymond and second year of that course at Claresholm. Due to diligent study and constant replenishment of his store of knowledge he is assured of success in the "finals." Any subject embodying figures delights him, but the figures he draws on the blackboard in Geometry class remind us of a line in Julius Caesar:

"O, piteous spectacle!"

ELMER MacDERMID:

"Mac," as he is best known, came from Munson. Having already spent two years here, he knew the advantages to be gained by coming back for a third year. He has always featured in the school hockey team and takes part in many of the school activities. He has displayed great ability as president of the Athletic Committee, though owing to the hard weather he has not been able to lead the crowd at anything but hockey.

PRESTON MacGOWAN:

Mac is of Irish descent, but can't be blamed for that. He came across the water at a very early age and has been at Veteran ever since. He is a star athlete, but has not been able to show us his skill this year, as most of his time has been spent in studying and decorating a Dormitory porch. Mac is well liked by both sexes because of his jovial manner and good sportsmanship. He did good work as president of the Athletic Committee before Christmas and showed great perseverance in the collection of subscriptions.

WALTER NOTLEY:

Walter graduated from the Agricultural Class in '24, and has again returned to take his third year. The largest portion of his time is spent in his room buried in text books and notes. Although Walter is a busy boy with his studies, he never fails to find time to take part in all social activities, not mentioning how much of his time is spent at the Dormitory. His only trouble is staying away from the Dormitory before 7:30 p.m. and returning before 10:30 o'clock. Walter's good-natured disposition has won him many friends. He is a true Canadian, but is very fond of the English.

ELMER OSEEN:

Born in North Dakota, but claiming Travers, Alberta, as his home town for the past fifteen years. Took two years at Claresholm and came north to Olds for his third year. He made a good name for himself while at the C.S.A., and is endeavoring to uphold it here. Being unable to play football this term he is endeavoring to make a reputation as a wrestler. The saying "he who it is hard to get acquainted with is the one worth knowing" holds good in his case. We wonder why he is seldom seen at our social functions. Perhaps there is an "attraction" elsewhere.



**CHESTER EVANS PATRIQUIN:**

The wind howled, but not alone, on November 11, 1901. "Pat" had arrived in Nova Scotia.

His parents, thinking there was hardly room in so small a province for their pride and joy to expand sufficiently, came to Edmonton when Pat was a mere child. He is well known at the O.S.A., having graduated from the Agricultural course here last year. He resided at Fort Saskatchewan last year, escaping just in time to come to Olds and take his third year. Pat is a great hockey enthusiast, in fact is one of our snappiest players. He mixes athletics and studies very ably. Always seen with the "Victoria Sheiks" or Clara.

We wish him unbounded success in the future.

ANDREW PIERCE:

Andy was born in Idaho, but when still very young was moved to Carmangay. He later moved to Claresholm, where his heart and mind has been ever since. Andy is one of the C.S.A. graduates that is here taking the matriculation course. He intends to go to University, and if he works as hard there as he does here, we are sure he will reach his goal. Andy does not believe in letting studies interfere with his dances.

His favorite hobby is cards. Favorite study: Girls.

SIDNEY PRICE:

Sid was born in Minnesota, but recently migrated to Taber, where he expects to put into practice the store of knowledge he has gained at the Schools of Agriculture. This is Sid's third year at the Alberta Schools of Agriculture, having spent one at Raymond, one at Claresholm, and is now finishing up at the O.S.A. Sid is a real "plugger" and can always be found with his books and pencils.

We join in wishing him the best of luck in future.

INGER RIIS:

"Her honest, cheerful, modest face
Wins her friends in every place."

Inger comes from Blackfalds. Having spent the past two winters at the O.S.A. but not being content, came back to take her third year. She is an excellent student, very serious-minded, and it is a real privilege to be numbered as one of her friends. Inger often "burns the midnight oil" while she composes a composition which is sure to do her credit.

Favorite pastime: "Pierce"-ing the mysteries of English Literature.
Favorite saying: "Come on, let's do some work."

ELIZABETH L. ROWELL:

"Lula" was born in Durham, England, and came to Alberta many years ago. Her home is now in Olds, which is a great credit to the town. She is a diligent student and her chief ambition is to do things well. Doubtless she will go to Varsity and carry her success right through the course. Lula's cheerful disposition and sunny smile are her greatest assets in her school life.

Favorite expression: "I'll see what Nina says."

NINA ROWELL:

Nina was born in California, but migrated to Alberta when quite young. She is a capable, industrious student and a member of the famous third year class. Her favorite pastime is solving the rules of rhetoric and working Math. problems. She is a general favorite and has taken an active part in the social life of the school, as she served on both the Literary and Social Committees. We all join in wishing Nina the very best of luck at Varsity next fall.

GORDON SHORT:

"Impulsive, jolly, sensible and true.
He always paddles his own canoe."

Gordon first kicked the blankets on May 17th, 1903, at Elora, Ontario. He took his first and second year at the O.S.A., and decided to further his education by joining the matriculation course. He is an esteemed member of the "Victoria Sheiks." His keenness and friendly disposition assure for him a successful career.

Hobbies: Public dances and blondes.

DONALD V. SHULTZ:

Don was born near Cardston and comes to us from Brant, to carry out the Matriculation Course. He stands well up in class and is liked by all. He spent the last two winters at Claresholm, where, judging by what we hear, he left quite an impression. He is a noble member of the "Victoria Sheiks," playing his part well. Don looks forward to the Wednesday night club meetings. He is fitted with a bottomless stomach and his favorite dish is spaghetti.

Favorite pastime: Combing his hair.

Favorite saying: "The night is but a pup."

EDWIN SPILDE:

"Ed" is a graduate of Class '24 and now holds the delightful position of junior of the Matriculation Class. Earnest work has made Ed a prominent student:

"Ed" has many a little fancy,
But the best of these is Nancy.
Outside School he's a boxing champ,
Inside the Dorm he's a noted vamp."

He is a good athlete and is always found amongst those taking part in all school activities.

Favorite pastime: Visiting the Dormitory.

His most common saying: "Let's go home and study, boys."

CHRISTINE STRAUGHAN:

"Here comes the girl with the smiling face,
Into our midst to take her place;
Bright of eye and with ready wit,
We all admire her honest grit."

Crissie came from Goderich, Ontario, to Alberta when quite young. After taking her first two years at Claresholm, she decided to visit Olds with the idea of joining the third year class. She is a good athlete and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Athletic Executive, also a member of the Students' Council. Crissie is the live wire of the dorm and without her presence the dorm life would lack spice. This being Crissie's third year, we wish her the best of luck.

HARRY O. TAYLOR:

"Young Lochinvar has come out of the West,
Through all the wide borders his speed is the best."

Harry was first heard to squawk in Welland, Ontario, in 1901. A few years later his parents moved to Alberta, and after much deliberation decided to take Harry with them. At an early age he acquired the habit of studying and is still addicted to it. He is a graduate of the Claresholm School of Agriculture and is this year taking his third year with us. Besides being a faithful member of the "Victoria Sheiks" he is also a member of the school orchestra and the hockey team.

Favorite pastime: Cross-word puzzles. Hobby: Algebra.



Impressions of An Eastern Trip

By T. P. DEVLIN.

The ninth of November, 1924, will long be a memorable day in the histories of five undergrads. For, when No. 51 steamed out of Edmonton that evening there was on board an A. H. professor with a retinue of embryonic stock judges, some of them I must confess very attenuated and resembling walking bean stalks more than typical agies.

The next day was Thanksgiving, and it found us guests at our sister institution, Saskatchewan 'Varsity. Here our coach threw us into action, and in four hours we had judged and placed ten rings of stock. In the evening our troubles began, for, after a typical thanksgiving dinner we were obliged to give verbal reasons as to why we placed the classes as we did, and I am convinced that some of us could have more appropriately given our reasons on why we enjoyed the turkey than visualise forty head of quadrupeds.

Our itinerary then called for a day at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and one at the M. A. C., Winnipeg. At both places we were treated like princes and some exceptionally fine breed specimens were paraded for our inspection.

The next leg of our journey was from Winnipeg, via Minneapolis and Chicago, to Guelph, and November 17th was spent at the venerable O.A.C. and we passed judgment on twenty three rings of stock. After giving reasons that evening we all suffered from mental aberration and our amphibian L. B. passed to the arms of morpheus repeating the phrase: "I placed No. 3 over No. 1, because—" At Guelph we met our rivals from Manitoba and at noon the rafters of the O. A. C. dining hall echoed with the Manitoba and Alberta war crys.

Monday morning found us at the Coliseum. Toronto, and after hearing a tirade on all the things we could not or were not supposed to do, the curtain was raised and thirty extremely neurotic students commenced judging. Our debut was on woollies—poor beasts. a dog's life had much to commend it for them that day, for thirty huskies mauled (an appropriate word) them over in a vain attempt to discover all the details of their surface anatomy in a brief 15 minutes. But let us not resurrect the conflicting judgments we entertained that forenoon during the judging and placing of ten rings, nor the mental agony we experienced during the afternoon in the process of giving reasons to sphinx-visaged examiners.

The succeeding ten days were crammed full of pleasures which emanated from the wonderful exhibits of stock that competed at the Royal Show. Comparisons are odious, but my candid opinion is, that the Royal Show for a well balanced exhibition is extremely difficult to surpass. From the poultry to the Clydesdales nothing was left to be desired, and the West took no humiliations in any of the divisions in which it was represented. The Alberta cattle exhibit came in for many favorable comments, while Saskatchewan and Manitoba were prominent in the heavy horse sections and carried away the premier honors.

Some of our boys became connoisseurs of theatre seats, and before our Toronto sojourn was over, could invariably choose a nice soft one. The revolving staircases in Timothy Eaton's also got their quota of patronage, and one of our number suggested that they install some at the U. O. A.

Nov. 26th found us speeding south towards the imaginary line, and the 27th was spent at

the U. of Illinois, at Urbana. Here we made our acquaintance with the lard type of hog and also freshened our memories on sheep and Pereheron horses. To say that this University is a large institution is a mild expression, and the truth of this statement is seen when it is realized that over ten thousand students are in attendance. Everything from their million dollar stadium with a seating capacity of 67,000 down to their stock judging arena is symbolic of an affluence of finances. However, the foregoing state of affairs is not altogether conducive of producing a true lasting alma mater spirit in students. Because, the majority of students do not enjoy an affluence of finances during undergraduate days, and when they realise their alma mater is in similar circumstances a deep-seated affection for their alma mater grows up in the hearts of students.

Our climax came on November 29th when we as components of a group of 125 students assembled to compete at The International, Chicago. From Virginia in the east to Colorado in the west, and from Texas in the South to sunny Alberta in the north we were gathered. Quite an interest was taken in the Alberta team, more, I think on account of the distance we had come than in the team itself. Many were the questions asked us by our competitors in closest proximity as to the climate, topography, agricultural products and natural resources of our province. The Kentucky team was unique due to their having a lady on their personnel. Perhaps under unique I might include the Minnesota team for in stature they resembled a detachment of the Guards more than college students.

We commenced judging at 7.30 a.m. and had finished giving reasons on our twelve rigs by 8.00 p.m. that evening. By that time we were in a state similar to the old Scotch butcher who when asked a question replied: "How should I know, my head is full of beasts." An Irish lad from Nebraska won the grand aggregate, which just goes to disprove the old theory that being a policeman

or carrying a hod is the limit of Irish personality.

Our next few days were spent watching the judging of the various classes. The fat steer classes at Chicago are an education in themselves, and it is a small class which does not have 40 entries. This section was judged by Mr. Biggar from Scotland. He has the cool confidence in himself of a man of long experience and his first choice for top in a class usually stayed there. He spent no long time in deliberation, as, knowing what he was looking for he was able to visualise his ideal and pick the one resembling it in a class. He found his grand champion in a Hereford steer from Colorado, and as an animal he was a model, embodying most of the features so desirable in a champion.

Captain MacGilllary, from Scotland, judged the Shorthorn breeding classes, and he found his tops in animals which were low set with a wealth of breedyness and character. He upset the placings which had prevailed at the leading State shows but he was consistent and an easy man to follow from the ringside. Also he ably demonstrated to shorthorn enthusiasts the type as most approved in the land where shorthorns originated.

The trio of Scotch judges would not be complete without a mention of Mr. Buttar, of Cupar Angus, who officiated in the sheep section. He displayed skill which found favor in the eyes of the most caustic of ringside critics, and sheepmen as a whole were loud in their praises for his work.

We arrived home in Edmonton after an absence of exactly one month. Considering that we missed four weeks of lectures in our final year, you may ask: Was it worth it? I answer yes, emphatically, yes; I would not have missed the trip for a whole term at Varsity. Why? A university course is primarily to broaden the vision and view point of a student. What course on any curriculum could in the space of four short weeks so broaden our viewpoint as that gained by becoming acquainted with the men and

animals who are dominating our agricultural sphere today? The judging competitions also, are an education in themselves. They teach a student, firstly, that the element of luck is ever present. Secondly, that in the class of livestock in which we may pride ourselves for knowing their conformation, that in a competition this class of stock is going to be our most valuable point. Lastly, they

clearly demonstrate that competitions are won on reasons and not on placings.

In conclusion I may state that this trip brought forcibly home the thought that our province is very young in years, but that we can produce stock which need take no back seat to any produced and developed in the more mature provinces and states.

A Third Year's Legacy

To whom it may concern: I cheerfully recommend my old girl to any undergraduate young man wanting a suitable companion for next year.

She is a good looker.

She is a good listener.

She isn't too good.

She is an excellent pedestrian, in fact she will always say she likes to walk, although she is not prejudiced against a car. She is a fairly light eater except on Sunday.

It is advisable to eat table d'hôte on Sunday.

She is a woman of deep emotions whom only you will be able to thrill. She has, to my knowledge absolutely no ideas of her own on any subject except you. My sole and simple reason for quitting her is that I am leaving school. Treat her right. She likes to be treated.

* * *

A nice little maid from Siam,
Said to her lover, Kiam,
You may kiss me of course,
But you'll have to use force,
But, gee-whiz! you're stronger than I am.

* * *

The chief—"Well, what are you doing?"
Obie Kirkwold—"Trying to put in this damn rubber, (seeing the chief) I mean this rubber dam."

The chief—"I heard you the first time Mr. Kirkwold."

The Moustache Epidemic.

There was a serious outbreak of moustaches among the first year boys. We are glad to say that this outbreak did not last long or have any serious effects but at one time, it was thought that it would be necessary to quarantine some of the afflicted ones to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

The majority had a very slight attack, having only a few hairs breaking out. One man lived through the ordeal of growing one and we still see his pleasing countenance above the stray hairs.

* * *

Malyon—"What does Organic Chemistry deal with?"

Samis—"Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, alcohol, cheese and other low forms of life."

* * *

Patriquin is troubled with insomnia, sometimes he wakes up in classes.

* * *

Mason—"How did you make out on that math. exam?"

Buckley—"The time was up before I had read all the questions."

* * *

Freshman (in love)—

"Her cheeks are like the rose,
And her eyes are like the sky."

Sophomore—

"Her feet are like the racing shells,
And her face is like a pie."



STOCK JUDGING—First Year Men, "A" and "B" Division

Poem

The slipshod farmer goes by guess,
And has all hinds of sad distress;
You say, "Why don't you take a brace
And cultivate your blamed old place?
In modern style, with modern tools
According to the latest rules."

He answered from his old straw lid,
"I do the way my father did,
I have no use for modern rules,
For agriculture taught in schools,
For I just sit and yell and roar
Just as my father did of yore."

"My ehimney's erooked, the stove it smokes,
My hired men are all lazy blokes,
My cattle have the staggers and thumps,
My horses have the jumping mumps,
But I just sit and yell and roar
Just as my father did of yore."

A Lesson in Math.

He was teaching her Arithmetie,
He said it was his mission,
He kissed her once, he kissed her twice
And said, "Now that's addition."

And as he added smack for smack,
In silent satisfaction,
She timidly gave one back,
And said, "Now that's subtraaction."

Then he kissed her and she kissed him,
Without an explanation,
And they both together said,
"Now that's multiplication."

But dad appeared upon the scene,
And shouted in derision,
He kied poor "him" three bloeks away,
And said, "That's long division."

Second Year Biographies



CHARLOTTE ADSETT:

True to her word and comrades, Charlotte has won for herself many friends at the O.S.A. Born at Olds, and only lived there a few years when moved to the lively place called "Munson?" Charlotte is a real live wire. Her brilliant and thoughtful ways have made dormitory life a pleasure. She successfully fulfilled her duties as house president of the Brown Dormitory and leaves many good chums behind. Her favorite pastime is sewing. She specializes in (F) Phelled seams.

ALMA M. ADLER:

Alma was born at Fort Pierce, South Dakota, but at an early age came to Alberta, her present home being at Olds. Like the wise ones, Alma came to the O.S.A. to further her education, and we are sure she will make a good practical use of her course, as she believes in doing things well.

Favorite pastime, sewing, then ripping it up.
Favorite saying: "Oh, don't say that!"

HELEN ALFREY:

Was born at Carstairs eighteen years ago, and the fact that she still lives there speaks well for the town. Those who know Helen know that she often gets the blame for things which are not faults, but virtues. Helen is an all-round good sport, with lots of life and a good, healthy idea of fun. She really tries to get some good out of her course, and has succeeded very well.

Favorite pastime: Rooting for the "Bear Cats" at the hockey matches.

W. W. CRAM:

"Bill" originated in the Edmonton district, and has made that his home ever since.

"He migrated South in '23,
And here he has shown what a real sport can be."

Bill is a general favorite, and it's surprising the amount of school work, committee work, and fun he can "Cram" into two short years. Just as a sideline last year he was "King of the Heavies" in both divisions. This year he is reserving his surplus energy to protect the Students' Council. Favorite saying: "Gee, this math is awful dope."

"A scholar, a friend, and a gentleman."

WILLIAM ERNEST CROSS:

Hails from the Eskimo town of Edmonton, and is known as "Cross" throughout the school, but with his more intimate friends answers to "Bill." Bill's greatest ambition is to take "Duke" Keats' place at centre ice in the future. So far he has made good his threat, being a good centre ice man, and Captain of the O.S.A. hockey team this year. Bill is a favorite here, especially with the fair sex.

Favorite pastime: Talking hockey and making dates with "Slim."
Favorite saying: "Do I need a shave?"

DOROTHY MARY CROSSWELLER:

"Better to be small and shine
 Than large and cast a shadow,
 It's the song she sings and the smile she wears
 That makes the sunshine everywhere."

Innisfail is her birthplace, but Delia now is her home. As a member of the Literary Committee and the magazine staff, is an active worker. She has assisted as pianist at occasional "Lit" programs. Her proficiency in dancing and skating have made her a great favorite. One of the "tiny tot" twins. Favorite pastime: Trying to enjoy jokes on the Scotch, and playing "Doodle Doo" for Jim.

Favorite expression: "Well, I'll just have to get to work and study."

LEONARD SIDNEY COOPER:

Well dressed, sincere, and a hard worker, with plenty of life. His ambition is to live up to the highest ideals and enjoy life. His splendid principles and jolly manner have made him a popular favorite. Able President of the class during the Spring Term of '24; a debater of worth and member of the social committee, are a few of his accomplishments. A lover of athletics, but unable to find time to show his prowess this term. Born at Toronto, Ont., migrating at an early age to Vulcan to seek his fortune.

Weakness: "Welsh rarebit."

ANNETTA CHARLETON DOUGLAS:

Of Scotch descent. "Scotty" was born eighteen miles south of Calgary, on July 19th, 19—. She moved with her parents, at a very early age, to Horseshoe Canyon, near Drumheller. "Scotty" came to O.S.A. in 1923 and has spent two successful years here. Owing to her reserved nature few are numbered among her friends. We hear that her greatest desire is to become an M.D., and we wish her all the success possible.

Favorite occupation: Looking after Joe.

Favorite expression: "Noo Joe, gang awa' hame!"

EDITH GRAVES:

Born in Manitoba, moved to Saskatchewan before she was two years old. During the last two winters she has attended the O.S.A. Here she has won many friends, and none can imagine O.S.A. life without Edith. She is a jolly, good-hearted girl and a favorite with all. She has been a good worker on the social committee and secretary for the second year class. Edith's favorite occupation is studying during study time and teasing someone at other times. Her favorite saying is: "Oh! Where is my Bobby."

ANNIE GIBSON:

"She's little but she's wise,
 She's a terror for her size."

First saw the light in North Dakota and at an early age migrated with her family to Alberta, settling at Lacombe. After moving to B.C. and back to Lacombe, she now lives at Innisfail. Annie won fame last year as a member of the Kimona Dress demonstration team which was sent to Winnipeg. She is a hard worker but at the same time "Crams" a lot of enjoyment in life.

Favorite pastime: Making eyes at the boys.



**JEAN GILCHRIST:**

Jean is another native product of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, which is her present home. She is a real live wire, and has a ready answer for everyone. Her vivacity and good humor are only exceeded by her diligence in study, and we are sure Jean will make a success at the O.S.A. Jean intends to join a staff in a creamery.

Her favorite pastime: Dairying, and sitting on hats (especially on Derbies). Favorite saying: "You know what you can do."

STEWART GRAHAM:

Born in faraway Pittsburg, U.S.A., where he spent most of the days of his boyhood. In 1920 he moved to Sunny Alberta, and now farms, with his parents, near Brooks, Alta. Stewart took his first year at the O.S.A. in '23-'24 and returned to take his second year with his former classmates. He is an all-round athlete, yet his athletic powers are exceeded by his diligence and sagacity in class work.

Favorite pastimes: Boxing and dancing. Stewart is a very popular and active student and our best wishes all go with him when he leaves the O.S.A.

CYRIL GRAYSON:

Cyril was born at Winnipeg, but found his way to Bassano many years ago, and has resided there ever since. His purpose in coming to the O.S.A. was to gain a knowledge of the art of dairying, and we certainly hope that he has succeeded. Apart from his studies Cyril's interests lie along the line of boxing and "cook-ing." We believe he intends learning to cook, although he has never said so.

Favorite pastime: Taking naps in the library during Chemistry Lab. periods. Favorite saying: "Where are you going tonight?"

AGNES HEILE:

Agnes is lively and a friend to all. She is a native product, from Kingman, Alberta. Her gay nature and good humor are only exceeded by her diligence in study. She is certain to make a success in the future at whatever she undertakes. When she returns home we are sure she will boost the O.S.A. in her home district, and will make practical use of her course, as she believes in doing things well.

Favorite pastime: Studying.

LEO HOLSTEAD:

Leo is one of our lively second year boys who always wears that smile that won't come off. He is very fond of dancing, and we will certainly admit that in hockey he does his share on the team by filling the goal. No one ever blamed him of becoming gray-headed over studying too hard. His highest ambition is to have a "Hall" in his house. Chief characteristic, "that laugh." Leo is a firm advocate of the old saying: "Never do today that which you can put off until tomorrow."

WILLIAM HOLMEN:

"Bill" hails from Islay. He originated at Vermilion many years ago, but moved to a farm north of Islay when he was only one year old. His summer holidays are spent milking a large herd of dairy cows and working on the farm. One has only to look at this young man from the North to see that he is an earnest student; his marks also go to prove this. His quiet ways and pleasing manner has won him many friends at the O.S.A., and we certainly hope to see him back with us next year.

SIDNEY HOLLOWAY:

Hails from England, but now resides at Hanna, Alberta, where he has been from a tender age. The O.S.A. first saw Sid in 1923, when he took his first year. He is no mean opponent with the gloves. His biggest problem is dividing his time between the ladies and his studies. When at home Sid is a modest, unassuming person with a big brother to look after him; perhaps if he had this person up here his troubles would be practically over. Sid is a regular "Duff-er." His motto is: "Wrigleys before, after and between meals," and he lives up to it.

N. LAWRENCE HOLDSWORTH:

Was born at Medicine Hat, but has spent most of his life on a farm near Trochu. He is a steady, hard-working student, and came here to make good use of his time. He has spent two very interesting and profitable winters here. Although among the youngest of the Sophs, Lawrence ranks near the top of the class when examination time comes. He takes great interest in horticulture. Lawrence will undoubtedly make practical use of his knowledge obtained at the O.S.A. when he returns to his farm near Trochu.

A. O. KIRKWOLD:

Alf. Obed Kirkwold hails from Calgary. Obed is a prominent student in the Sophomore class, having taken his first year in Oregon, where he studied hard. He plays a very prominent part in athletics, especially boxing. Obed plays defence on our hockey team and certainly keeps up the spirit of the O.S.A. He is fond of hockey, and is seen trying to make the O.S.A. team a success. He is very popular with both sexes. Obed is a very steady and hard worker.

Favorite pastime: It's hard to say. Favorite saying: "Oh, heck! Let's go!"

ELIZABETH KOETKE:

Betty was born at Holden. This popular young lady took her first year at Vermilion in 1922, and decided to complete her course at the O.S.A. Betty is sure to make a success wherever she goes. She is energetic and fond of her studies. And I think we will all hear that Betty is successful in her potato crop this year, as she is specializing in the "Wee McGregor" variety. Betty is liked by everyone and her favorite saying is: "Oh, forget it!"





KATHERYN MARGARET KOLLER:

Although born in the States, Katheryn has made Canada her home for many years. She is of a roaming disposition, but when at home can be found at Craigmyle. Her jolly nature, quick wit and her love for dancing have made her a social favorite. One of our cleverest students, as the exams at Christmas showed, and as a member of the Magazine staff her abilities have assisted materially in preparing this issue. Katie's smile and good health will be great assets on the story sea of life. Favorite pastime: Showing her independence and talking to Ken between classes. Favorite expression: "I dinna' 'Ken'."

SANDFORD LEADER:

Sandy's home is at Lacombe, and it is easily seen why the farmers of that district are foremost in all worth-while enterprises. Back in 1903 Ontario claimed him for five months, but since that time the Lacombe district has been his home. Sandy has very ably guided our Literary Society, and may always be seen at some "Lit" work. Nevertheless he is one of the foremost members in the '25 class. We are confident that he will boost for the O.S.A., and he has our best wishes for luck and success in the future. Perhaps his greatest trial is waiting at the Brown Dorm. on Friday evenings. His favorite saying: "Sure, I'll help if I have time."

DONALD MCGREGOR:

Don was born in Michigan in 1906, and now resides at Abee. He is one of the Junior members of the '25 class, and although late in arriving, has set an outstanding example for the rest of the class. Don is one of the regular visitors at the Brown Dormitory, but he does not spend an undue amount of time there. He delights in giving public speeches and debating, especially if he has a hard subject to work up. His favorite pastime: Hard work. Favorite expression: "We can do it."

BERTHA McKAY:

Scotty was born at Sutherlandshire, Scotland, but comes to us from Innisfail, where she received her early education. Not satisfied with this, she considered that a course at the O.S.A. was just what she needed. She has won a spot in the hearts of all the girls, not to mention a large corner in those of the opposite sex. She is quiet and industrious, and spends an unnecessary amount of time studying Chemistry, although her favorite subject is Mathematics. Judging by results, we can safely wager on her future success.

JOHN EMERSON McKEE:

J. E. M. first opened his dark brown eyes on the scene at Red Deer. He liked what he saw and saw what he liked, so he decided to keep on liking, especially was this true when he went farming at the age of six. Emerson is an ideal student, as he proved when he walked away with the Scholarship in '24, and has been proving ever since. He also holds the distinction of being Editor-in-Chief of this Magazine, and is an active member of the Students' Council into the bargain.

Favorite sport: Leading his class. Favorite saying: "Oh, heck! I can't write compositions."

CHARLES A. McLEOD:

Charlie was born in North Dakota in 1905. He came to Alberta the same year and made his home on a farm at Bassano, where he still resides. Charlie is well liked by all those who know him, is always full of life and ready for work or fun at any time. He is very fond of athletics, especially boxing and wrestling, and although small is mighty.

ISABEL M. McNAUGHTON:

Was born in Ontario, but came West when still very young. The auburn-haired member of Class '25 has played a prominent part in all school activities, having served for two terms on the Literary Committee, and is also a member of the Students' Council. During her first year she captured the prize for general proficiency. Isabel is a sport, a good student and a general favorite. We wish her success in whatever she may undertake.

JAMES GRANT McQUARRIE:

Scotch? Jim is a Canadian—Armstrong, B.C., claiming him, though now a resident of Westlock. Is one of the most popular members of the '25 Class, his services always being in demand on committee and class organizations. Aside from being Editor of the O.S.A. Magazine, Jim has during the spring term of 1925 successfully filled the position of class president. As a debater he has proved his worth and ability on the school debating team. He is fond of athletics and a hard-working, conscientious fellow.

SIDNEY McMORRIS MURRAY:

Born in 1905 at Port Arthur, Ontario, he received both his public and high school training in Manitoba, the former at Neepawa and the latter at High Bluff. Sid is a good, all-round student, nothing seems to come amiss. He is in his natural element when giving speeches before the class, and on debating teams, where he takes a great delight in pulling his opponent's argument to pieces. Like most tall fellows, his weakness is for short girls. Being the possessor of a good voice and a ukulele, his spare hours are taken up bringing the two into tune.

D. R. W. MASON:

Hails from Croydon, England. Served in the Indian Army for eight years, in India, Mesopotamia, and several Eastern European countries. After a short spell in England he came to Alberta last summer, leaving behind him a wife and boy who he hopes will soon be with him. With some farm experience and a "2 in 1" course at the O.S.A. he will be sufficiently equipped to take up a farm of his own in the near future. His literary talent and untiring services were a great aid in compiling this Magazine. He has been a staunch upholder of the Second Year in all spelling matches.

JAMES T. PARKER:

Not until now do we discover that we know our friend Parker by his full name. Tom is a versatile chap, but of marked concentration of purpose. His boyhood days were spent in Merrie England, where he secured public and high school training. Migrating in 1920 to our most worthy Dominion, Tom wearied away full three years in Saskatchewan, coming to Alberta in the spring of '24, heard about the O.S.A., and now we know him as a famous "2 in 1." As far as the Dormitories are concerned Tom is perhaps not well known. At the same time he is far from being immune to the ravages of the fair sex.

ERNEST O. PENGELLY:

Ernest comes to us from the Red Deer district, which he has always made his home. Realizing the benefit to be derived from a practical course in Agriculture, he came to the O.S.A. in '23. His conscientious, hard work allows him to carry his head high. Takes an active part in class meetings and takes his social responsibilities seriously. We predict that he will take an active part in public affairs in his district in the future, due to his training while here.



**CECIL WILLIAM PLACE:**

Born at Strathcona, Alberta. At the early age of four years he moved with his family to Viking, Alberta, where they are still residing. In the fall of 1923 Cecil decided to come to the O.S.A. and learn scientific farming, which he has accomplished very well. We feel sure he will be able to convince the people at home that it is well worth their while to take a course at the O.S.A. Cecil is of a care-free nature and divides his time between the ladies and his studies.

Favorite pastime: Dancing. Favorite expression: "If that wouldn't get your nanny!"

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SHEARING:

Comes to our happy circle from Wetaskiwin, and deserves the title of "Wild Bill" even if he hasn't gotten it. Bill is an all-round good sport, has lots of ambition, and a great talent for working Math problems. His only trouble is explaining his effusions of figures with solutions which will hold water. These little things do not bother Bill, however, and when he is asked why he is laughing, he says: "Because it's funny."

EVALD E. SODERSTROM:

First saw the light of day in the State of Wisconsin. Camrose, Alberta, saw him in 1912, but now resides with his parents at Armena, Alberta. Evald is a well known member of the "Night-hawks." The O.S.A. first saw him in 1922, when he took his first year. He is a hard worker, but finds time to take an active part in wrestling and boxing. Favorite pastime: Trying to work out equations and studying Chemistry. Favorite saying: "Come on, boys, it's time to get up."

ANNIE JOSEPHINE STORROW:

"Joe" was born in Yorkshire, England. She moved with her parents to Killam, Alberta, in 1911. Through her good nature she has made many friends at the O.S.A. She can always drive away the blues with her witty expressions. The social functions would not be complete without her; in fact, she is one of the most popular dancers in the assembly hall. Joe ably acts in the capacity of second year "Rep" in the Brown Dormitory and believes in seeing that every rule and order is duly complied with. Her greatest aim and ambition in life is to become a nurse, so let's all join together and wish her every success. Favorite pastime: Sewing on buttons, and getting Bessie's goat. Favorite expression: "Dat don't bodder me none."

ANNA VETTOR:

Anna is one of our brilliants. Our chief regret is that she will not be here next year to brighten our circle. This young lady, who had the grit to undertake the two years' work in one, was born in Kitchener, Ontario, twenty-two years ago. When only a baby Anna came to Carstairs, which is still her home. She is very industrious and really fond of her work, rarely wasting a minute. Her favorite occupations are sewing and studying Chemistry.

RICHARD VIVIAN:

Dick was born in Reston, Manitoba, but moved to Alberta at the early age of five years. Here he received his public school education. Wishing to further his education along agricultural lines, he came to the O.S.A. in '23. Dick is a hard-working student and takes a special interest in the practical work.

BESSIE M. WALTON:

This bright, blue-eyed maiden claims Milnerton as her birthplace. Here she obtained some high school education, but seeking further knowledge she came to the O.S.A. She is intelligent and very studious. She may often be found in the basement in the Brown Dormitory studying Chemistry. We are well pleased with the work she did in the Athletic Committee during the fall term. Bessie's favorite pastime is carrying her sewing bag to and from school accompanied by a "Leader." Her greatest ambition is to become a nurse, and we will wish her every success.

G. T. VINCENT WATSON:

Born in England, and after serving eight years in the army in France, India and Persia, decided to come out to Canada, after hearing such wonderful stories from the Canadians on Salisbury Plain. Spent some time in Ontario and then came West, where he located near Wetaskiwin. He has learned much in the "2 in 1" course at the O.S.A., where he and his wife have constituted a cheerful two-thirds of the "married strength" of the student body.

MRS. WATSON:

Violet was born in Cowes, on the Isle of Wight. She spent several years in a private school at Henley-on-Thames, in Oxfordshire; there she probably acquired the taste and skill in drawing and illustrating which is her favorite occupation. She has also exceptionally keen powers of observation, and a delightfully bright and vivid imagination. Her pleasing and original personality will always make many friends wherever she chances to go. At our good old O.S.A. she is gaining practical knowledge which she will apply with worthy results, we are sure, when she goes to begin housekeeping on a pretty farm near Wetaskiwin.

FLORENCE MURIEL WELSH:

Muriel was born at Ethel, Ontario, but for the past eleven years Olds has been her home. This "tiny tot twin" is of the live wires of Class '25 and did active work on the Social Committee last fall. She is one of the brightest students of the class. This, together with her splendid character and merry disposition, make appropriate the saying: "Where she meets a stranger, there she leaves a friend." Skating and dancing are among her accomplishments. Lucky will be the man who gets her.

JOHN WETMILLER:

Making his first appearance in our sunny clime in 1911, he is by no means a newcomer. He was born in Iowa, but now resides at Lathom, Alberta, where he has lived ever since coming to this country. He is very sincere in all his work, and always manages to pull down some of the highest marks in exams, which have no terrors for him. Possessing a sly sense of humor, coupled with an exceedingly good nature, that nobody can mar, he has made many friends and no enemies.

Pastime: Outside of studying, is baiting his room-mates.

SUSIE WRIGHT:

Susie was born in St. Marys, Ontario, and came with her parents to Lacombe, where she has lived ever since. She took her first year at the O.S.A. in the years 1917 and '18, and returned to finish her course with the '25 Class. Susie is a prominent member in all the school functions and is ever looking to the welfare of her fellow-students. This is clearly shown by the active part she takes in the Students' Council.



Articulation With the University

BY DEAN E. A. HOWES.

This article is written by request, and with the object of explaining to the graduates of the Schools of Agriculture the working arrangement between the Schools and the University as to requirements and credits. By the old agreement any graduate of a School who had achieved a certain standing in his final examinations, and who was approved by his principal, was eligible to register with the Faculty of Agriculture at the University where, by taking a three-year course, it was possible to obtain his bachelor's degree in agriculture. Since there was no academic restriction as to registration at the Schools, this working agreement meant that there would be no academic restriction about entrance to the degree work at the University, there being no provision for going beyond the Schools graduation certificate.

The course for the Bachelor's degree in Agriculture at the University has now been placed on a four-year basis, with a modified form of Junior Matriculation standing as an entrance requirement. This change opens up two avenues of approach to the course offered by the College of Agriculture at the University. Any student who has secured the Matriculation standing just mentioned may register in the first year of the four-year course. Then a graduate of a School of Agriculture who holds this matriculation qualification may register in the second year of the four-year course; in other words he requires, as before, a minimum of three years to complete his degree work. In either case the student who has no more than two deficiencies in his matriculation standing may register for entrance, conditioned in these subjects, and will be required to clear these off as soon as practicable. The purpose of this article is to discuss the case of the second class of student, the graduate of a School of Agriculture.

It is obvious that there is no problem involved in the case of the graduate from the

Schools who hold the necessary matriculation standing. It should be explained here that if he possess this standing before registering at the Schools he is privileged to take his course there in one year instead of two. Coming to the University he automatically enters the second year of the degree course. The problem was found in the case of the boy who did not hold the Matriculation standing requisite for entrance, who had satisfactorily completed his second year at the Schools, and who desired to go forward toward his degree. It is quite as obvious that it was necessary to point out to him the means whereby he might reach the qualification required. The following were possibilities:

1. He might attend a High School, take the regular courses, and so matriculate.
2. He might attend some College specializing in this work and so write off the subjects involved.
3. Provision might be made at one or more of the Schools of Agriculture to provide the necessary training.

It appeared to those who studied the matter that the third method of approach was the most desirable. In the first place by far the greatest number of the students concerned were older than the ordinary High School student, and would be loath to enter classes with pupils junior in years to themselves, even if they could spare the time to take the regular grade work. In the second place although the special schools mentioned did not present these obstacles, the student would, in all probably, be obliged to go farther from home, and be at the expense of tuition fees. It was felt that he would more readily return to familiar environment, where he would be at the expense of only board and books. This brings us to the third proposition. To test out the practicability of this plan the Department of Agriculture has conducted during

the past school year a class for this purpose at Olds. Qualified teachers have been employed to put on a six months' course in the matriculation subjects demanded for entrance to the University. Perhaps a statement as to these requirements would be timely.

By virtue of the work already taken in the regular two-year course the students are given credit standing in Chemistry, Physics and Agriculture. The additional subjects required are taught in the course at Olds. These comprise Literature, Composition, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, General History and Constitutional History. No language is required, but it should be pointed out that later at the University, if the student so desires, he may elect to take language work and receive credit in the regular way.

It is patent that the foregoing is indicative of a desire on the part of both the University and the Department of Agriculture to raise the standard of the degree in Agriculture in Alberta. It is evident also that there is a desire to make the transition from the old scheme to the new with as little abruptness as is practicable. The Department of Agriculture is desirous of providing the necessary machinery for the additional training and the University is desirous that no avoidable difficulty shall be placed in the way of students from the Schools, going forward to the University. It should be known too that the facilities for obtaining this foundational training has been urged repeatedly by University students who came to us under the old agreement. It must be pointed out that it would be unsound to claim that the new scheme necessarily imposes an extra year upon the aspiring student. In many cases the students who come to us, lacking this preparation, have been obliged to take an extra year through failure in subjects that under the present plan should present no serious difficulty. This of course meant a disheartening experience, particularly in the first two years.

It will not be considered a digression to call the attention of those interested to the Uni-

versity calendar. Our system of electives in the last two years is worth notice, and has already been mentioned. Particular attention is directed to the statement of courses in the first two years. If we did not aim to meet the ease of the students from the Schools we would reverse the order of these years. The first year of our four-year course is in its tenor almost wholly in the field of the directly agricultural. The second year has been made as directly scientific, and this will be the year upon which the student from the Schools enters. It is expected that this arrangement will result in the boys from the Schools, and the boys who came to us from the High Schools, receiving a reasonably parallel training by the end of the second year.

While this is not written for purposes of canvassing, it is only fair to say that we want to get as many boys as possible from the Schools. Their maturity of judgment, their display of purpose, and their potentiality for important service in the life of our institution, are thoroughly recognized at the University. Already two of our agricultural students have been voted the highest honour, as President of our Students' Union. We feel then that we are performing no more than a duty to such students when we aim to have them secure this reasonable foundational equipment just outlined.

In closing one may be excused for pointing with pride to the achievement of our graduates; thirty-three per cent. of them are farming. The remainder are either already rendering service in professional life in some form or other, or else have gone to other institutions for advanced training. Some are taking this training with us. To the students from the Schools, who are debating the question of going forward, we would recommend that they consult with some of these graduates. We are confident as to the soundness of their judgment. Details, not here made plain, may be obtained from the home School of Agriculture and from the writer.



STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Standing, left to right—C. Adsett, I. McNaughton, W. Cram, A. Buckley, L. Laidlaw, C. Straughan, M. Cameron.

Sitting, left to right—S. Wright, J. E. McKee, T. Kilduff, K. Samis, E. Ray.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

The staff have again decided, since they have seen the type of students enrolled this year, to give them the power of governing themselves to a certain extent. This is done through a group of students composed of members of each year. The years are represented by two women and two men from each of the first and second year classes, two from the entire third year and two appointed by the staff. These students are elected by ballot each year.

The duties of the Students' Council is to keep the students under control. It must do

all it can for the good repute of the school, staff and students, enforce all of the school laws and mete out penalties to those who break the school rules. Any new school organization must be sanctioned by the students' council, and any school organization not deemed useful or worthy may be cancelled by the council. In other words the council has complete control of the social life of the school. Since each year is represented by both boys and girls, it will tend to make the different classes pull together in athletic, social and all other aspects of school life.

—E. N.

Immigration--A Problem, and A Suggestion

BY ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

There is perhaps no single question, not even excepting the tariff, upon which so many diverse, and conflicting views are held, and so many varied opinions expressed, as upon this subject of immigration.

The desirability, or otherwise, of encouraging the increase of our present population from outside sources; the method and extent of that encouragement, if given; the type, and class of people who should be permitted entry; all of these questions have been, and still are, the subjects of keen discussion, and sometimes of bitter controversy.

It is manifestly impossible, in dealing with a question so broadly national in its scope, to agree upon any policy, which is based, in toto, upon the opinions held by any one class, or peculiar interest in this country, as too often these expressions of opinion reflect rather the desire for immediate personal advantage than a true comprehension of national welfare.

The views of our transportation companies, who desire an immediate increase in passenger and freight traffic, of employers, who demand a plentiful supply of cheap labour, of manufacturers who see in each immigrant an additional consumer of their goods, should be considered in relation to the subject, but should not be allowed to dominate our policy.

On the other hand, the contention, so strongly urged by many representative labour men that no increase in the labour population of this country should be permitted until our present unemployment problem is solved, and by various farm organizations that no further encouragement should be given to agricultural immigrants until those now on the land have overcome

their difficulties is logical, in part at least, and cannot lightly be ignored.

Two inecontrovertible facts, however, are becoming increasingly apparent, and must be taken into account in any serious consideration of this problem. First, that our only hope of discharging our National and Provincial obligations, and of obtaining relief from the crushing burden of taxation under which we are at present staggering, lies in the more complete development and utilization of our great and varied natural resources, many of which are at the present time barely touched, and therefore unproductive.

And second, that sparsity of population is a factor, which underlies, and permeates most, if not all, of our present economic and social problems, notably that of transportation, the cost of which bears a direct ratio to the tonnage of goods transported, which again, depends to a great extent, upon the density of population adjacent to our railway systems.

It must be borne in mind, also, that a great change has taken place in the condition of the country, since the first few years of the present century, when we received our greatest influx of population.

At that time, the opening up of great new areas in the West, with its accompanying lure of free lands, together with an enormous program of railway construction which provided employment for practically every able bodied man who was willing to undertake that class of work, created a situation, and introduced factors, which are wholly absent now, and which nullified, to an extent at least, the evil effects of a haphazard and unintelligent immigration policy.

At the present time, however, if immigration is not to intensify rather than alleviate our difficulties, a very different course must be followed, and any policy which we adopt, must be both selective and directive, to a high degree, and in that connection a curious anomaly might be pointed out.

At the present time, immigration is under the exclusive control of the Federal authorities, they alone, may determine the number and type of those who may be admitted to our shores, while the responsibility of caring for the newcomers, providing the necessary roads, and educational facilities, maintaining hospitals, and other institutions and relieving unemployment and distress, rests solely upon the Provinces, and Municipalities, where they may happen to locate.

This anomaly has been emphasized of late, by a definite pronouncement on the part of the Federal Government that they could not assume any share of the responsibility for the relief of the unemployed in a number of our cities, although that unemployment may have been attributable, in part, to the immigration policies which have been followed during the past years.

It appears obvious, then, that a really intelligent policy of immigration, and one adapted to the present needs, and circumstances of our country, would be one which would provide for the closest co-operation between the Federal, Provincial, and Municipal authorities, all of whom are vitally interested in the question, and its successful solution.

Such a policy of co-operation, would enable us to take into account the varied needs of the different sections of this country, and to take advantage of the special opportunities offered by the different localities. It would enable us to utilize the local knowledge of conditions possessed by the many representative bodies throughout our land and readily available.

With that knowledge, the mistakes of the past might be avoided, advantage might be taken of the different facilities already provided, and the expense of expanding, and duplicating those utilities might be postponed until necessitated by a greatly increased population.

The object of such a policy would be, to turn our attention to the filling up of the partially settled communities which now exist, rather than the opening up of new areas, which would require the construction of branch lines, roads, etc., and the erection of new schools, churches, and other buildings for community purposes.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in many of our communities, more particularly in the newer sections of the country, both East and West, there are at the present time, vacant lands suitable for settlement, and also many large holdings, which could be profitably sub-divided.

The result of this would be, to minimize the hardships imposed upon our new settlers by placing them in districts where much of the pioneer work is already done to improve our educational facilities, by providing new taxpayers to support, and children to attend, many of the schools now in operation, to make possible a better system of market roads, and generally to alleviate the isolation and lack of social intercourse which constitute a real hardship in many parts of the country, and in addition, it would tend to strengthen the co-operative marketing associations, which are formed, or in the process of formation, at the present time.

It is often urged, though the soundness of the contention might well be doubted, that an increase of production would lower the value of our products, but on the other hand, it must not be forgotten, that the introduction of new settlers, in the manner indicated, would provide a local market for much of the surplus live stock, particularly horses, which is now a liability, rather than an asset, to many of our farmers.

It might be well to remark, though hardly within the scope of this article, that any system of immigration, to be permanently successful, must be accompanied by such reforms, fiscal and legislative, as will render it possible to produce at a reasonable cost, and market at a reasonable profit.

In conclusion, let me emphasize the responsibility which rests on each one of us, in

considering this great problem, realizing that upon the foundation which we lay in this generation will depend the stability of the nation that is to be, and that the type and quality of those with whom we share our citizenship, the environment in which we place them, and the opportunities which we afford them, will shape, and mould, the future destiny of our country.



HORTICULTURE—Second Year Women

The Economics of Crop Production

By E. C. HALLMAN.

In considering the economies of crop production let us not overlook the farm home as the basis of the enterprise. Agriculture at its best is essentially a mode of living conducive to the development of character and national stability. The first duty then, is to plan to make the farm a permanent home and invest every effort with the long vision of establishing a mode of living most satisfying not only to the farmer and his wife, but also to their boys and girls.

Our present economic difficulties are due, partly, to the small margin, between the cost of producing our salable products and the price we are able to receive for them. We believe something is being done to improve the price, and that more can be yet done by personal effort in reducing the cost of production. We shall endeavour in this discussion to avoid the oft repeated advice, that we may consider, at greater length, some of the newer features of farm practice that observation and experience have taught, in the hope that these may prove useful to others. These suggestions will be discussed under four important heads all of which should be kept in mind as part of the program.

(1) Reorganization of the farm and business to meet the changing conditions of our times;

(2) Reducing the cost of production through greater labor efficiency, use of large teams for cultural work, and the practice of new economies in haying, harvesting and threshing operations.

(3) Developing reserves in good years against the inevitable lean year.

(4) Highest use of flood waters for reservoirs for stock, and for dry land irrigation.

Point 1—Reorganization of Farm and Business

Perhaps farming is the most in-exact and complex science in the world, and no definite formula can be laid down that will prove uniformly successful under different conditions. There is no royal road. It requires as much brains, ability and initiative to succeed in farming as it does in any other walk in life. Success or failure depends largely upon the ability of the farmer to **Adapt** his farm organization to his special conditions; and the degree of energy, efficiency and thrift he can bring to bear upon his farming operations. Every farm is a problem in itself. There are differences of soil, location, contour, water supply, etc., between different farms; but perhaps there are yet greater differences in the personalities of the operators. The personal factor therefore is an important consideration in the organization of the farm. The business of the farm must also be adjusted to ever changing conditions. The farmer must be able to anticipate difficulty and prepared either to forestall or overcome it. In these exacting times, he who hesitates -- who procrastinates -- and allows changing conditions to overtake him unprepared, is swiftly lost. Farmers must think deeply and wisely and not be afraid to act boldly when prudence demands action. The first requisites, then, of farm organization is **Adaptation**, the second **Adaptation** and always **Adaptation**.

Our climatic conditions have the habit of great variation from year to year. In favorable years we are rewarded with bumper crops; then we have other years when crops are light in spite of our best efforts. Overhead must be kept down. It would seem good policy therefore, to farm a large acre-

age thoroughly, and get in a big crop so that in the good years we may secure a large income; and yet farm so cheaply that in the poor year we are out little more than our own labor. But how can this be done?

Point 2—Reducing the Cost of Production

One way to increase labor efficiency where conditions permit and the farmer is capable, is in the handling of larger horse teams, and thus do perhaps as much cultural work as two or three men are now doing. New methods and appliances are being used successfully to make the driving of 12 horse teams thoroughly practicable. There are a great many short cuts in the management of large teams, but we have space only to list them here.

The field feeding rack, which we have used for several years, is perhaps the most important of these time-saving devices. By this means not a single tug is unhitched for noon feeding, and only one hour is lost from actual field work at noon. Stable fittings and harness can be made so handy as to save half of the time ordinarily required in harnessing and assembling the team. Such time-saving devices as snaps instead of buckles at all harness connections, open-throated collars with hames attached, combination halter-bridles, chain halter ties fitted with snaps all have their place in the efficiency program.

The romance and technique of handling large teams is a long but interesting story. The arrangement of the horses in the team, easy methods of control with the reins, and by "tying in" and "bucking back" admit of great variation to suit the needs of the task and the individuality of the horses. It is a fact that a 12 horse team properly assembled handles as easily in the field and requires no more skill to drive than does a four horse tandem team. A variety of practical big team equalizers and implement hitchers have been developed and can be cheaply home made. Many discarded small tractor

implements are admirably adapted to big team use and could be brought into service again. With a little ingenuity common farm implements can be combined to furnish the requisite load. The driver sitting atop an elevated seat called a "crow's nest," well above the dust, with his team spread out before and below him, commands the situation. When a horse lags he "stings" it back into step with a well placed pellet from a repeating air rifle. This may sound funny but it is business combined with pleasure, for even full grown men have the essence of boyhood still with them.

The cost of wagon hauling with a two horse team is computed as being from 1 to 2 cents per bushel per mile or from fifteen to thirty times as expensive as rail hauling. Where roads are not too hilly and where the distance to the market town is greater than five miles, it will be found economical to use six, eight, or more horses hitched to one or a train of wagons.

Space does not permit a detailed description of improved methods of haying, harvesting and threshing. Suffice it to say here, that with the use of an eight horse sweep and by building stacks of about three tons each, right on the field where the hay grew, and afterwards removing these stacks bodily to the feed lot with a similar team by means of a new type of home made stack transport, a great deal of time and labor can be saved. Harvesting and threshing are being revolutionised from the common binder and stook threshing method, saving as much as from \$1.30 to \$2.50 per acre according to yield and conditions. This saving was actually accomplished last year under difficult conditions. Fortunately little expense is necessary in making the change.

Point 3—Developing Reserves for the Lean Year

Where there is much risk, all lines of business recognize the wisdom of systematically building up reserves for times of adver-

sity. Farm reserves may be provided in many ways such as cash in bank; moisture stored in the soil through summer tillage; livestock which may be sold; the holding over of seed grain; the carrying over of a surplus of feed; and vitality stored in the organisms of biennial and perennial forage plants.

Point 4—Highest Use of Run Off Waters

One of the most serious handicaps a farmer may be placed under, is a shortage of water for livestock. In districts where well water is difficult to obtain, dams may be built across natural drainage courses to hold run off water in reservoirs. In the State of Montana where flood waters are successfully utilized for dry land irrigation they have computed that half their farms have dry land irrigation possibilities ranging from one to one hundred acres. Where these possibilities can be cheaply developed by merely diverting the flood waters from their natural courses and spreading them over the fields or by flooding flat areas behind low contour dykes they may become of great economic value. Such crops as alfalfa or cultivated grasses for meadows would seem best adapted for such irrigation purposes.

In common with agriculture everywhere, we have passed through a period of severe trial. Much as we deplore the distress, the blighted hopes and the human sacrifices, the future of agriculture in the Northwest has not been impaired. It has not lost an appreciable percentage of its capable men. It has been undergoing a drastic purging process involving the elimination of the less fit, the deflation of excessive land values, the collapse of credits built on an unsound basis, the wiping out of farming operations on marginal lands, and changes in the type of production and farming methods which are tending toward the establishment of the business on a basis of permanent prosperity. Necessity has taught us many lessons. Nearly every farmer has made his contribution. Success and failure alike, point the way for the future. We extend the fond hope therefore, that we are on the threshold of a better day for agriculture than this generation has yet seen; and the heroic men and women now on the land, who have "kept the faith" through these depressing times, are just the men and women best fitted to build ideal homes and profit by these lessons; and to them will come that great satisfaction that comes to those who triumph in what they undertake.

McQuarrie—"My girl has two faults."
Cooper—"You, and who else?"

* * *

Some people are crusty because that's the way they are bred.

* * *

Mr. Weir—Now if you want to see a good demonstration of a bacon hog watch me closely.

* * *

A wise young girl is Eva Ray,
She bought silk Sox with colors gay,
She hasn't had them on, They say,
She's saving them for a rainy day.

Fragments from the Chemistry Lab.

Little drops of acid,
Little grains of zinc,
Make a lot of trouble,
And a heap of odor.

* * *

Who is Don Quixote in the Hotel who (so his room-mate claims) only uses his room to store his old clothes?

* * *

Weir—"What is the difference between capital and labour?"

McKee—"Capital is what you loan and labor is what it takes to get it back."



GRAIN JUDGING—Second Year Men

Collegiate Definitions

Freshman are small bodies of humanity completely surrounded by ignorance.

* * *

Sophomores are slight swellings, jutting into seas of sophistication.

* * *

Faculty is the sun about which the community rotates, but which, strange as it may seem, gives no light of its own, but reflects the lustre of the student body.

* * *

The co-eds are the archipelagos of college—insignificant bodies, known as the result of strange discoveries of men.

* * *

Third year's are large, isolated bodies, independent of other bodies, but lacking proportion.

Organic Chemistry

Chemical name—A kiss. Atomic weight—unknown—valence—two. Effects—May cause sleeplessness if taken in a concentrated form. Has a very strong affinity and is so light that it may be blown from the finger tips.

* * *

Mr. Holeton—This engine is one horse power, now what do you think that little one is?

McKellar—One colt power.

Mr. H.—Not too bad for a Freshman.

* * *

Instructor to Miss Walton—"Your mark is very low, you have just passed."

Bessie—"Oh, I'm so glad."

Instructor—"Why?"

Bessie—"I do love a tight squeeze."

Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in Alberta

By W. F. STEVENS.

The practice of marketing live stock co-operatively began in Alberta about fifteen years ago. The system adopted at that time would have been more accurately described as joint shipping. In fact much of what is now termed co-operative marketing amounts to little more than that of making joint shipments.

The pioneer in this line of work was Mr. James Bower, of Red Deer, then president of the United Farmers of Alberta. He was followed by John Carswell, for many years a director in that organization and an earnest and indefatigable worker in the cause of organization and co-operative effort by farmers.

With the passing of these two stalwarts co-operative effort in live stock marketing at Red Deer entered a period of decline from which it emerged under the leadership of Mr. L. M. Gaetz and others, and later, under the management of Mr. Ralph Patterson became one of the outstanding marketing associations in the Province.

During these years, other co-operative associations were formed in various parts of the Province. As previously stated some were little more than joint shipping associations, others were adjuncts of a co-operative merchandising concern, while others approached very closely to what can technically be termed co-operative marketing associations. They were incorporated, their members were bound by contract to deliver all of their output of live stock to their association, they shared in the earnings of the organization in proportion to the amount of business contributed and the principle of "one man, one vote" characterized practically all of them. The places at which these

various marketing organizations had their headquarters were Carstairs, Crossfield, Camrose, Leduc, Vegreville, Vermillion, Ponoka, Bentley, Cardston, Pincher Creek and Tees--the last two being the headquarters of perhaps the most thoroughly organized associations in the Province. All of these organizations had a common objective. They all aimed at eliminating the local drover. This was natural, because he was most in evidence; but after this had been done the stock growers began to realise that the local drover was the cause of the least of their troubles. The idea began to develop in their minds that they lacked selling strength, in other words they had little to say in the matter of determining prices, because they were all competing with one another. When supplies were abundant, a buyer could ignore the salesman for a Carstairs load by pointing to one from Camrose, and vice versa; or he could ignore the representative of the Buffalo Lake Association by pointing to the offerings of the organization at Bentley and vice versa. With the perception of this fact came the consciousness of helplessness and the realization that in order to acquire "selling strength" a large volume of business in the hands of one selling agency is absolutely necessary; also that this selling agency must have such control over the commodity which it is handling that it can divert any surplus in order to bring prices back to normal.

One difficulty that these various co-operators encountered was that no one had any definite knowledge as to the amount of surplus that was necessary to cause prices to fall a given amount, in the event of there being no convenient market to which it could be diverted; nor how much of a shortage

was required to cause prices to rise to a given level, if there was no convenient source of supply which could be tapped to cover the shortage.

Various institutions of learning began to apply themselves to the solution of this problem and to the discovering of the law governing supply and price levels. In a recent issue of "Scientific Agriculture," the dean of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia lays down the following law: "A gain of 1/10 in supply will cause a decline of 3/10 in price; and a gain of 2/10 in supply will cause a decline of 8/10 in price and vice versa," unless there is a convenient market available to which surpluses can be diverted or a source of supply which can be tapped at small cost in order to cover a shortage. That these figures are approximately correct is evidenced by the facts submitted by Mr. William Johnson in the "Country Gentleman" under the caption of "Did Potatoes Cause the War?" Mr. Johnson states that for 361 million bushels of potatoes, American potato growers received in 1921, 397 million dollars or \$1.10 per bushel; and only 263 million dollars for 454 million bushels or 57 cents a bushel the following year. In other words an increase of 25 per cent. in supply caused a decrease of practically 50 per cent. in price. One reason why prices did not go higher during 1921 and the spread made wider was that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, both large producers of potatoes, were convenient places from which to draw supplies to cover the shortage in that year, but there was no place nearest hand to which the surplus could be diverted the year following, and unlike Germany, the United States has not yet developed commercial uses to which these tubers can be put during a season of plenty.

These facts emphasize the necessity of diverting surpluses to some other use or place, if prices are to be maintained at paying levels; they demonstrate the folly of

heavy production in years following a season of high prices, and support the contention of co-operative selling agencies, that in order to render effective service, a selling agency must have authority to divert their surplus even at a loss, in order to maintain prices on the bulk of their product, and they must have control of the greater portion of the available supply so that competitors cannot step in and reap the benefit of the improved market after prices have been stabilized through the efforts of the co-operators.

The realization of the foregoing facts caused the leaders in these various organizations to seek a remedy for the difficulty presented by them. They all came to practically the same conclusion at about the same time. This was that the remedy lay in the formation of a provincial organization which should control approximately 50 per cent. of the output of all classes of live stock. This conviction culminated in the adoption by various branches of the United Farmers of Alberta adopting resolutions in favor of creating such an organization. These were crystalized at the annual convention of that association into the following: "Resolved, that this convention ask the executive, of the United Farmers of Alberta to appoint a committee of seven to survey the field of co-operative marketing, with power to organize the different commodities under the co-operative marketing system." Adopted by the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, Edmonton, January 15 to 18, 1924.

At the same convention there was adopted the following resolution:—"Be it resolved that this convention go on record as urging all live stock shipping associations to get together and draft a uniform contract to be used in the entire province and to agree on putting all shipments through one channel of trade." In conformity with these resolutions the following persons were elected as a provisional board of directors to wit:—W. F. Stevens, Grande Prairie; A. B. Claypool, Swalwell; M. A. McMillan, Tees; S. S.

Sears, Nanton: John Slattery, Camrose; Norman Tucker, Vermilion; George Bevington, Winterburn.

Several meetings were held and in addition to drafting the Memorandum and Articles of Association required by law, and the agreement to be entered into by and between the producers and the association they laid down certain principles which in their opinion are essential to all successful co-operative endeavor. These principles are:

- (a) Democratic control.
- (b) Equality of voting power.
- (c) Participating in earnings in proportion to the amount of business contributed.
- (d) Control of a sufficient quantity and quality of business to give it such selling strength as will protect it against being ignored by unfriendly interests.
- (e) Placing the administration of local matters under the control of the local board.
- (f) Making all officials accountable annually to the body that elected them.
- (g) Adopting methods of administration which are in harmony with local conditions.
- (h) Demanding efficiency and fidelity on the part of the officials to the end that the organization shall be worthy of loyalty on the part of the contract signers.

The board further agreed that they, having been appointed by a body of men who had assembled on their own initiative, none of whom represented any organization or body of producers and none of whom were under any obligation to contribute a hoof to the association after it is formed, should not presume to go further than to prepare the way for the creation of a body which will be elected by and receive a mandate from actual contract signers, and acting on that understanding they decided to leave all matters connected with the practical administration of the pool open for the decision of the convention of delegates and the permanent board of directors, and in keeping with

this idea they adopted the following resolution:—

“The provisional board of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Pool in organizing the marketing end of the livestock business of the province have decided that their responsibility includes the setting up of the necessary machinery for collecting, handling and forwarding live stock from the contract signers to the central selling agency and the acquiring of all information possible regarding the setting up of a central selling agency, of the possible use of existing marketing agencies, with a view to mobilizing as much stock as possible into one channel. All this information will be submitted to the delegates of the contract signers at their first convention for their final decision in the matter.”

The provisional board is now engaged in securing the required number of contract signers. When this has been completed, they will be grouped, according to their most convenient shipping stations, into local shipping associations, if they have not already done so themselves; and each such association will be asked to send one delegate to the general convention. These delegates will elect the permanent board of directors and will advise them regarding the policy to pursue in regard to the character and personnel of the selling agency they desire to have established, the amount of the cash payment that will be made at the time of the delivery of the stock and the basis of distributing the profits of the pool.

Duff—Just look at that Gord, two flies in my marmalade.

Gordon—I'll bet that's the worst jam they ever got into in their lives.

* * *

Laidlaw—Spilde your neck looks like a typewriter.

Spilde—How come.

Laidlaw—Because its Underwood.

The Matriculation Course As Seen By A Third Year Student

A third year course was added to the regular two years' work in Agriculture and Domestic Science this year for the purpose of giving graduates from the Schools of Agriculture an opportunity of matriculating in the shortest possible time. Many of the students came to take the course with the impression that, because the course consisted of less than half the number of subjects taken in the regular agriculture course, although each subject would cover a great deal more, the course would not be difficult. As experience has shown this is not the case but on the other hand the course is extremely difficult. Although arduous, the course has been taken by students having only Grade VII, and many with only Grade VIII standing, therefore, it is not impossible.

Before attempting the course the student should be prepared to devote a large portion of his time to his studies. He should have a sound constitution and the ability to work intensively for ten hours at a stretch. Grade IX, standing or better would be preferable. If equipped with only Grade VIII, the student should be mature and have a wide field of general knowledge. The student should also know how to work as this is half the battle. However the ability to study is rapidly acquired in the Third Year. Along with these academic qualifications the student must be very ambitious, persistent and optimistic in order to succeed but when he has finished, he will feel amply repaid for all his efforts. The course involves the High School subjects not given in the regular course as follows: Grades XI, Literature, Constitutional and Ancient History, and Arithmetic; three years (Grades IX, X, and XI), of each English Composition, Geometry and Algebra.

The benefit derived from the course more than outweighs the difficulties encountered. Along with the academic work the student can avail himself of advantages offered by the social, athletic and executive activities provided in the school. The course is also invaluable as a means of teaching a student how to work and of what he is able to do under pressure when the occasion demands it. Furthermore when you consider that three years of High School work is accomplished in one year the enormous saving in time and money is at once apparent. Then surely the benefits derived from the course are worth all the hard work it involves.

The length of the term this year, which was a little over six months, was found by the majority of the class to be too short to cover thoroughly the entire course. The result was that a number of the students found it necessary to drop one or more subjects in order to insure success in the rest. Unless the time is lengthened this will in all probability happen another year and in such cases the students either have to come back a second year or complete the course by some other means. As this would in most cases cause the loss of a year it is thought by the students to be advisable to lengthen the course to about eight months. By so doing a greater percentage of the students would be successful which would induce more to take the course and this is essential if the course is to prove a success. With a longer term, the hearty co-operation of the staff and students, anyone with the necessary prerequisites and a determination to make the best possible use of his time and ability will find the course, although difficult one of his greatest educational achievements.

--L. L.

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PHONE 26

—:—

OLDS



HOME NURSING CLASS—First Year Women, "A" Division

Prophylaxis and Antitoxins

Modern prophylaxis, or the prevention of infectious diseases, rest on a recognition of the sources of infection, and on the use of hygiene and scientific methods for the control of the medium by which infection is spread.

When we realize that in common with all other forms of life, a germ can only spring from a similar germ already existing, we can understand the importance of prevention.

Natures best germicides are sunlight, abundance of fresh air, and good hygienic surroundings. Community prevention consists of early detection, isolation and quarantine of persons suffering from an infectious

disease, and thorough disinfection at the expiration of the disease. Vaccination and the giving of Antitoxins should also be done, to prevent those who are exposed taking the disease.

Antitoxins are to be obtained for all diseases in which the specific germ causing that disease has been isolated.

Since the discovery and use of Diphtheria Antitoxin the high mortality rate amongst children has been greatly reduced.

The production and care of antitoxin is very important and calls for special skill. Diphtheria antitoxin is produced in this way.

The *Bacillus* of Diphtheria are placed in a bouillon of broth and developed in an incubator. The toxin or poison from the bacillus permeates the bouillon, and when sufficient is formed, it is filtered to get rid of the living bacteria. A small dose of the toxin is then injected into a horse, with the result that a mild attack of Diphtheria is developed. Fresh injections of toxin are given from time to time until the horse is able to take very large doses without developing Diphtheria, this is because nature has provided special protective anti bodies in the horse's blood.

Some of the horse's blood is drawn, allowed to coagulate, and the clear serum put through a special process, and tested out on animals for strength and purity.

Antitoxins or Vaccines do not confer life long immunity from any disease.

Prevention of infectious diseases should be encouraged by insisting on good sanitation, good pure water supply, well ventilated and clean schools. Health habits taught in the home and school will do much to prevent the spread of disease in the community.

—G. G.

The Ten Commandments

1. Thou shalt not be late for classes for thou shalt be marked absent if thou art not there on time.

2. Thou shalt not attend down-town dances, for verily thou shalt be dealt with by the Students' Council.

3. Thou shalt not chew gum in Mr. Churchill's class, for he will not hold him guiltless who maketh more noise than he.

4. Remember the Sabbath Day to do all thy back essays which Mr. Churchill had bestowed on thee.

5. Never fail to attend all thy classes, for it is written that if thou miss ten periods, thou wilt not be allowed to write thy exams.

6. Thou shalt not argue with Mr. Weir in stock-judging class, for it will avail thee nothing.

7. Do thy best in thy work to show thy appreciation of this school which the Minister of Agriculture hath provided for thee.

8. Thou shalt not shirk in Math. or Bacteriology or English, or great grief will overtake thee.

9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's class standing for if thou wilt only study, thou may'st do likewise.

10. Thou must only come to O. S. A. three years.

Test in Math.

Mr. Loughlin has a habit of giving a test
Every week in Math., or some other pest,
On Friday morning it came like a bolt,
A test in Math. to give us a jolt.

I read over the questions, and oh, what a bore.
There were decimals and ration and metres
galore,

I let my eyes wander around the room,
And saw several other expressions of gloom.

Laidlaw got two goose eggs, preceded by a
one,

I got a goose egg, but ones, there were none,
As I looked at my classmate, thinking no condition
could be graver,

I saw on his paper a similar favor.

* * *

Muriel—Oh, Leonard, will you still love me when I'm old and ugly?

Leonard—Certainly, dear, I won't always be young and handsome myself, you know.

* * *

Sophomore to Freshman—"I want to give you a bit of advice."

Freshman—"Alright, but I want to give you some too."

Soph—"Well, what is?"

Fresh—"Follow the advice you are going to give me."

THE CREAM CROP NEVER FAILS

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GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

PHONE 31

JOHN COATES, Grocer, Manager

Growing Sweet Clover In Central Alberta

BY A SECOND YEAR STUDENT.

There are many reasons why Sweet Clover should be grown more generally in Central Alberta than it is. Chief among them are: it is a legume and hence has an enriching effect on the soil; it is a good yielder and is high in feeding value. In districts where alfalfa, clovers or grasses cannot be grown sweet clover can usually be grown without difficulty owing to its wide range of adaptability.

To get a good stand of sweet clover one must use scarified, inoculated seed of high quality. Sow it in May, without a nurse crop, on a clean, firm, well prepared seed bed at the rate of fifteen pounds of seed per acre.

Some people still have the opinion that a good stand of sweet clover can be obtained by scattering the seed on the surface of the land and harrowing it in afterwards. This method may be satisfactory in Eastern Canada but under our conditions the seed must be put down to a depth of two inches.

In dry areas if sown in rows thirty inches apart sweet clover will do better. However, the growth will be rank and the hay will be very unpalatable. The ordinary grain drill may be used quite satisfactorily.

Two types of sweet clover are commonly grown, the white blossom and the yellow blossom. The white blossom grows taller and more upright, has a deeper root system and is coarser than the yellow. The yellow species is however, earlier, more leafy and a heavier seed producer. Varieties of white clover include Arctic, Siberian and Common. The common is usually cheaper and more easily available than the other varieties. If a good grade of common sweet clover seed can be obtained it is better than the others. A variety of annual sweet clover known as Hubam is

listed by seed houses, but it is of very little value. A variety of yellow blossom is Gold Standard.

Sweet clover makes a very good grade of hay if sown thickly and cut before the flower blossoms appear. A fair stand of hay may be cut the first year. It is important when cutting the first crop of the second year to cut the plants high enough from the young branches to produce a second crop.

The most successful method of curing the hay is to cut it as soon as the dew is off the ground on the morning of a fair day. The hay should be left in the swath for a few hours until it is thoroughly wilted, then raked up into small windrows and left till evening when it should be piled into small coils. When from three to five days have elapsed the coils may be turned over in the sun for a few hours before being hauled in. When stacking the hay it is advisable to place the stack on a foundation of poles raised slightly from the ground to allow for ventilation and so prevent heating.

Sweet clover makes good pasture for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. As a rule livestock have to acquire the taste for it. The best way to get them accustomed to the flavor is to turn them into a field where they can get no other feed. It will not be long before they will eat the clover readily. A sufficient number of animals should be kept on the field to keep down the growth and prevent coarse, heavy stocks forming.

A high quality of ensilage may be made from sweet clover. It is also one of the best green manure crops we can grow.

Sweet clover should have a prominent place in the rotation of crops on every farm where mixed farming is practiced.—L. H.



COOKING—First Year Women, "B" Division

Mr. Kemp—"What, late again? Don't you know what time school starts?"

Holloway—"Nope, you're always started when I get here."

* * *

Wetmiller (in Chemistry Lab.)—"Mr. Malyon, the gas is leaking from this jet."

Mr. Malyon (busy setting up apparatus)—
"Don't bother me about it. Get some putty and plug it. Use your head, John use your head."

* * *

The world is old, yet likes to laugh,

New jokes are hard to find,

Whole new editorial staff,

Can't tackle every mind.

So if you meet some ancient joke,

Bedecked in modern guise,

Don't frown and call the thing a fake,

Just laugh—don't be too wise.

By Obie Kirkwold

Spring has come at last,

And I'm so dog-goned lazy,

To see the snails go whizzing past,

Just drives me crazy.

* * *

A senior stood on the railroad track,

A train was coming fast,

The train got off the railroad track,

To let the senior pass.

* * *

Myrtle—"What would you do if you were in my shoes?"

Frances—"Shine 'em."

* * *

"Mother, why has father so little hair?"

"Because he does so much thinking."

"But why have you so much?"

"Now, my dear, it's time for you to go to bed."



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BLACKSMITHING—First Year Men

The Parable of the Blacksmith Shop

BY A FIRST YEAR STUDENT

And having come into the measure of the stature of a full grown man, and being sadly lacking on cerebral perfection, a certain young man of the tribe of Agri Cola set out to improve his low state of mentality and in so doing to make his disdainful parents proud.

And it came to pass that having come to a certain village called Olds, in the land of Alberta, he found himself beset about by a gang of thieves and robbers, each one pulling on the hem of his garment and all beseeching him to follow after them, and he bit. And in due time he was led to a certain inn of the village, and in they all went and he did eat

of the fatted calf and of the corn husks which the swine had refused.

And being rather immature the lad was beguiled into making his accommodation at a certain house where corned beef and cabbage did trim the board almost incessantly for \$30 per.

And on a certain Monday morning he arose, girt his loins about, had a bit of a snack for breakfast, and hied himself to the School of learning-how-to-farm. And he was met with open arms and welcomed into the institution, where after many days of honest toil and labor he became aware that his cerebral

vacaney was slowly either caving in or filling up, and he rejoiced.

This certain young man, it occurred, was a lion on the dance floor, but in the blacksmith shop he did often smite himself upon his hands and also he did burn his fingers.

And it came to pass that one cold February morning this particular freshman did don his Khaki overalls, and came into the blacksmith shop, and he was late. But the instructor heeded him not for he was busy hammering out sparking white iron and emanating tobacco juice.

And after the lad had watched the master of ceremonies bend and shape the thing at will, he muttered unto himself saying: "Yea, verily, that seemeth a cinch." And the instructor pausing momentarily over his work heard the murmuring and exclaimed, "Go thou, then, and do likewise." And the freshman went, but strange enough he was unable to do likewise, and he was vociferous. Whereupon he smote viciously at the hot iron but lo! It was not there, instead, yea, verily, he did hit his soft white hand.

And he did cry aloud and he danced about, as he had learned on Friday nights, and gripping the bruised member with the intact one, he lifted his voice aloft and he was possessed as with ninety devils, and he spake in many tongues, whilst the coals of his forge bust out in flames and his classmates in laughter.

And ere long when his mighty wrath had subsided, he returned to the forge of the master and he was loathe to admit that he could in no means do likewise, and the instructor was unable to conceal his derision, and his lips did part in laughter. Whereupon the freshman not to be so easily baffled, chiseled himself a new piece of iron and returning straightway to his own forge, where he labored over it and cursed and chewed his gum spasmodically, for he would fain have made one like unto that of the master. And he might have perfected his masterpiece but the bell rang two minutes too soon, and to! the lad being highly excited smote himself upon his thumb, and straightway with great lamentation and sorrowing he plunged the masterpiece into a snow bank, and returned in haste to the basement, where he made use of much soap, water and time. -K. S.

Miss Girling--Miss Ray, what is the function of the tonsil?

Eva--"Tonsilitis."

* * *

MacDermid--Confound these 8.15 lectures, a fella never gets a chance to sleep any more.

* * *

Miss Clark is a real little sport,
But on Friday nights she is a wee bit
"Short."

* * *

Shearing--Say Cross, you'd make a good baker.

Cross--Why, because I need dough?

Shearing--No, because you are a good loafer.

Duff--"What's your room-mate like?"

Laidlaw--"Almost everything I've got."

* * *

Anxious Father--"Will my boy learn to drink at your college."

Principal--"Merely, no; we can hardly get enough for the faculty."

* * *

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder,
She burst while drinking a scidnitz powder,
Called from this world to her Heavenly rest.
She should have waited till it effervesced.

* * *

A freshman stood on a burning deck,
But as far as he could learn,
There was actually no danger,
For he was too green to burn.

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That Time we Went to Calgary

A pretty girl sat in the train,
 As lonesome as could be,
 And she said to herself, with a little sigh,
 If one of them, would only talk to me.

Three young men, sat across the aisle,
 From the girl with the pretty stare,
 And said if one of us sit with her,
 I wonder if she'd care.

The dark boy moved to the seat behind her,
 And gazed at her lustrous hair,
 But his nerve failed him and with downcast
 mien,
 He returned to the other pair.

Then the dark one said to the one tall and
 fair,
 Let's dare this other guy,
 But he heard them and sat down beside her,
 And there was heard a contented sigh.

Last year I was a first-year,
 This year I'm a soph.,
 Pretty soon I'll graduate,
 And then I'll be a prof.

* * *

Inst. Weir—"Why does a cow give milk?"
 Vivian—"Because she can't help it."

* * *

"Swell floor, this," said McKee to Annie,
 "Then why dance on my feet?" queried
 she,
 "Sometimes my feet are circumstances,
 over which I've no control," said he.

* * *

Murray was singing in the Chem. Lab.
 "Do you know Sid," said McQuarrie,
 "You might make a fortune with your voice
 yet."
 "How?"
 "Someone will throw something sometime
 and hit you you in the face and then you can
 sue them."

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PHONE 47



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VICTORIA VANCOUVER CALGARY EDMONTON REGINA

English

There are metres of accent,
There are metres of tone,
But the best of all metres,
Is to meet her alone.

* * *

Inst. Loughlin—"Only fools are positive."

Murray—"Are you sure?"

Inst. Loughlin—"I'm positive."

* * *

You may lead a sophomore to class but
you can't make him think.

* * *

Stranger—Can you tell me where I can
find Leo Halstead?

Cram—What year is he in?

Stranger—In this year, I think.

* * *

Don—"You know the doctor told me last
year if I didn't stop smoking I'd be feeble-
minded."

May—"Why didn't you stop?"

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CALGARY - ALBERTA

"I Ought to Study"

The shades of eve were falling fast,
 Along a street down town there passed,
 A youth who had no business out,
 Who is behind his class, no doubt.
 And ought to study.

On Monday eve the picture show
 Appealed so much he had to go,
 Although he knew he had no right,
 To leave his work on Monday night,
 But ought to study.

On Tuesday to League he went,
 His mind on girls than League more
 bent,
 A maiden fair he hoped to see,
 Although he knew he ought to be,
 At home at study.

An opera came on Wednesday,
 The girl desired to see the play,
 And straightway he permission sought
 To go, although he felt he ought
 To stay and study.

At home again by twelve o'clock,
 He set his old alarm to knock,
 Five-thirty sharp he must arise,
 And in his dreams that night he sighs.
 "I've got to study."

There in the morning cold and grey,
 All snugly in his bed he lay,
 When lo! there came a startling noise,
 But on he slept like other boys,
 And didn't study.

On Friday night a social dance,
 Gave him not a moment's glance
 At books and work he should have done
 But had neglected, to have fun
 When he should study.

The week sped onward to its close,
 The habit still upon him grows,
 That night by rule, from work was free;
 "To-night, I needn't work," said he,
 "We needn't study."

Thus onward through the term he goes,
 Has nothing done, and all he knows
 Is what perchance in memory sticks,
 But fickle memory will play tricks
 If we don't study.

His friends have left him in the rear,
 When Easter comes exams are near;
 His girl decided to change her mind,
 A worker, not a drone to find,
 But one who studies.

For when examinations come,
 He goes and bothers every chum;
 He tries to cram, but finds too late,
 Success will only on those wait,
 Who always study.
 —G. S.

Martin—"Dreamt I died last night."
 Myrtle—"What woke you up?"
 Martin—"The heat."

XL Meat Market

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ICE CREAM PARLOR, ETC.

Olds, Alberta : R. R. Armstrong

O. S. A. Hockey Team

Leo Halstead is our goalie,
And is of great renown,
The way he stops the puck
Is the wonder of the town.

Bill Cross is a lady chaser,
He chases the rubber too,
The way he bores through their defence
Is a wonder to me and you.

Neilsen is our centre
And has a wicked shot,
He always plays very well
And gives the best he's got.

Patriquin is a hockey player
And a regular jazz hound,
He always plays a little con,
And shoots on the rebound.

McDermid is our star defence,
And checks with skill and force,
Many of our goals,
Are traced to his source.

Kirkwold is Mac's chief aid,
He has a wicked check,
He plays with great consistency,
And does their forwards get.

And so here's to our hockey team,
They've licked several local teams
brown,
We hope the future O. S. A. boys,
Will uphold their renown.

* * *

Mr. Churchill—"I'm tempted to give you
a zero on this essay."

Pat—"Yield not to temptation."

* * *

Short—"Do you know of a girl I could take
to the dance tonight?"

Pat—"Yes I know of one."

Short—"Is she a nice girl?"

Pat—"Oh yes, but I think she'll go with
you."

* * *

Taylor—"Have you heard the story of the
two worms, digging in dead earnest?"

Shultz—"Gee, poor Ernest!"

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My Auto, 'Tis of Thee.

My auto, 'tis of thee,
Sweet road to poverty;
Of thee I chant,

I blew a pile of dough
On you six months ago,
Now you refuse to go,
Or don't, or can't.

To thee old rattlebox,
Came many bumps and knocks;
For thee I grieve.

Badly the top is worn,
Frayed are the seats and torn,
"Flu" has attacked thy horn,
I do believe"

Thy perfume scents the breeze,
While women cough and sneeze,
As we pass by,

I paid for thee a price
'Twould buy a mansion twice;
Now you're a nest for mice,
Oh me, Oh my!

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Haircut and Shave

IF YOU WANT IT
DONE RIGHT

Give the Boys and Girls of the Farm A Chance

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ALBERTA SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

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H. A. CRAIG, Deputy Minister and Supt. of Agricultural Schools.

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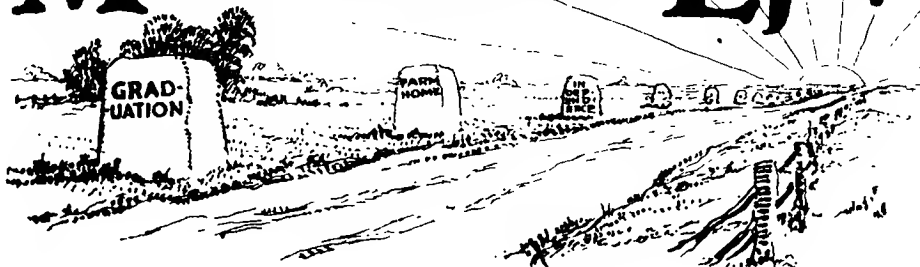
Others have followed, with the result that the
**DAIRYING INDUSTRY OF THE PROVINCE
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DOMINION OF CANADA. :: :: ::**

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GRADUATION from college is the first milestone in a young man's life; securing a farm home marks the second; independence the third.

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If desirous of securing a practical knowledge of Canadian Farming methods before taking up a farm of your own, this Company, through its Farm Labour Service, will find employment for you on a Western Canadian Farm.

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Superintendent of Colonization, Dept. Colonization and Development,

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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Do you realize that the CANADIAN PUBLIC demands a bacon that is LEAN? The English Market demands a Wiltshire Side that is LEAN.

"SWIFT'S DIGESTER TANKAGE"

is a solution for satisfying these demands.

WHAT DOES IT DO? It supplies the protein and phosphates necessary for computing a balanced ration in most economical and palatable form. It develops bone and muscle in young pigs and makes them grow. It grows hogs with more lean meat and less fat, hence Market Topper Hogs.

Digester Tankage fed hogs ship well with small shrinkage. While in no wise a medicine it so fortifies and strengthens the system against attacks of disease germs that Digester Tankage fed hogs are always healthy hogs.

HOW DO YOU FEED IT? DIGESTER TANKAGE is not a complete feed. It should be fed with grain or forage crops.

START TO FEED IT GRADUALLY. Best feeders start with one-quarter pound Digester Tankage per head per day for hogs of 100 pounds weight. (Under that weight decrease in proportion). Gradually increase the Digester Tankage up to one-half pound per day.

Write us for further particulars regarding feeding.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:
Protein, 60% ; Fat, 8% ; Phosphates, 6%

PRODUCE THE HOG that makes the Wiltshire
Side and secure Top Market Price

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Physiology Period—Mostly about Bones

Wish-bone people—
They hope for, they long for,
They wish for and sigh;
They want things to come, but
Aren't willing to try.

Funny-bone people—
They laugh, grin and giggle,
Smile, twinkle the eye,
If work is a joke—sure,
They'll give it a try.

Jaw-bone people—
They scold, jaw and sputter,
They froth, rave and cry;
They're long on the talk, but
They're short on the try.

Back-bone people—
They strike from the shoulder,
They never say die,
They're winners in life, for
They know how to try.

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TAILORS

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One door South of Post Office

It's the soles of people I keep in view,
For I am the "Doctor" of Boot and Shoe;
I serve the living, and not the dead
With the best of leather, wax nails and thread;
A good many patients have come to my door,
Worn out, run down, and feeling quite sore;
Though I don't use Poulitice, Plaster or Pill,
I cure sick SOLES, no matter how ill.

W. STOCK
OLDS - - - ALBERTA

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Your CANDY, TOBACCO
and SCHOOL SUPPLIES

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PHONE No. 8

OUR STAFF

We're proud of our staff, we like them all,
They are ready to help us at every call.

* *

Mr. Grisdale, our principal is,
And wonderful knowledge we own is his.

* *

Mr. Loughlin is a real good sort,
In class and out he's a great little sport.

* *

Mr. Eisenhower teaches irrigation,
He goes down to Calgary for many a vacation.

* *

Mr. Malyon works in the Lab.
Say what you like, but he isn't a crab.

* *

Mr. Weir is our poultry man,
He can judge "chickens" better than any of
us can.

* *

Mr. Kemp is our Horticulture prof.
During his classes you never hear a cough.

* *

Mr. Holeyton teaches mechanics just grand,
He spends all his spare time with the Junior
Band.

Mr. Churchill teaches us composition,
He is rather stern in his disposition.

* *

Little Miss Douglas is short and sweet,
You never see her when she doesn't look neat.

* *

Miss McLaughlin is a short one too,
She is everyone's favorite, I'm telling you.

* *

To Miss Railton we give a cheer quite hearty,
She instigated the "First Year Party."

* *

Miss Girling is our esteemed little nurse,
I believe if I was sick, I would want to get
worse.

* *

Miss Wright and Miss Clarke, our steno-
graphers are
We are all agreed, they are away above par.

* *

This constitutes the staff with which we are
blessed,
And of everything in life, we wish them the
best.

"If you Want to Be Loved."

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of
even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything you don't
possess.

Don't believe that everybody in the world
is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you never had any op-
portunities in life.

Don't believe all the evils you hear.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social
position.

Don't repeat gossip even if it does interest
a crowd.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under
a pleasant smile. Few care whether you have
the headache, carache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business—(a
very important point).

Don't try to be anything but a gentleman
or a gentlewoman, and that means one who
has consideration for the whole world, and
whose life is governed by the golden rule:

"Do unto others as you would be done by."

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Every dollar you spend for printed matter should bring one hundred cents in return—the right kind of printed matter does pay.

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O. S. A. Students, 1924-25

FIRST YEAR WOMEN

Ames, Frances	Calgary
Armitage, Muriel	Sedgewick
Braden, Emma	Swalwell
Cameron, Margaret	Evarts
Douglas, Clara	Lacombe
Garrow, Helen J.	Brooks
Gilbertson, Violet	Olds
Griffiths, Gwen.	Aden
Hall, Maybert	Olds
Hogan, Luella J.	Oyen
Johnson, Emma	Red Deer
Kaser, Minnie	Bittern Lake, Man.
Kilduff, Mildred S.	Lloydminster
Linder, Edith E.	Gilby
Marshall, Rachel A.	Innisfail
Matier, Mabel	Britain
Moore, Dorothy	Knee Hill Valley
Morkeberg, Margaret	Markerville
McLean, Myrtle	Red Deer
Neilsen, Nora	Acadia Valley
Nelson, Grace	Perbeck
Pearson, Eda	Didsbury
Pearson, May	Didsbury
Rav, Eva	Carstairs
Rills, Martha	Blackfalds
Rushfeldt, Florence	Vulcan
Stauffer, Maude C.	Olds
Strachota, Gertrude	Killam
Switzer, Dorothy	Lacombe
Taylor, Evelyn	Edmonton
Urban, Leah	Galahad

FIRST YEAR MEN

Anderson, Knute O.	Benton
Bennett, Fred	Lathom
Bergum, Roy	Sedgewick
Bjorgren, Elvin	Kingman
Brown, Chas. S.	Didsbury
Huckleby, Alex	Gleichen
Clayton, Samuel	Carhon
Crow, Robt. J.	Dalroy
Cunningham, R. B.	Tees
Dodds, F.	Ranfurly
Dorward, D. H.	Olds
Eshom, J. W.	Rainder
Fenwick, Arthur	Bull River, B.C.
Finkenhausen, Marshall	Dalroy
Gibson, Walter	Innisfail
Gilpin, R. R.	Viking
Grose, Gordon S.	Clive
Haag, Reginald	Carstairs
Hagstrom, Helmer	Gwynne
Haining, Walter	Acme
Hall, Roht V.	Lacombe
Hassall, Harry	Chauvin
Haugen, Reuben E.	Meeting Creek
Heie, Olaf	Kingman
Heslop, Raymond	Greencourt
Hill, W. F.	Whitford
Hogan, Jas.	Crossfield
Honey, Lyle K.	Didsbury
Hooper, Frank C.	Sedgewick
Howell, Francis	Brooks
Hunt, Richard	Liverpool, Eng.
Hutchinson, Alex. M.	Duhamel
Hutchison, Wm.	Camrose
Johnson, Robt. W.	Spruce Grove
Jones, Geo. R.	Crossfield

Kaser, John J.	Bittern Lake, Man.
Larsen, Leo	Standard
Lehane, Jos.	Leduc
Lewis, Percy	Lacombe
Lindley, G. V.	Springdale
Logan, Howard	Tofield
Logan, Percy	Tofield
Malarsky, W. J.	Vegreville
Marr, Wallace E.	Milliet
Mayo, S. E.	Innisfail
Morris, Raymond	Della
Morrisroe, Jos.	Red Deer
McAllister, E. A.	Elderena
McDonald, Preston	Mirror
McKeller, D. A.	Islay
Nance, W. T.	Irricana
Needham, Elmer	Della
Neilsen, M. C.	Calgary
Newsham, Luther	Innisfail
Ochs, Ernest	Morningside
Pawluk, Stephen	Vegreville
Pearson, Henry	Hay Lake
Peck, David A.	Oyen
Piontek, Thos.	Beynon
Platt, Arnold W.	Innisfree
Porayko, John	Royal Park
Rasmussen, Elmer C.	Standard
Richardson, W. E.	Fort Saskatchewan
Robinson, Chas. C.	Innisfail
Samis, Kenneth	Olds
Sandford, Chas.	Cassils
Smith, Howard	Olds
Stauffer, Shannon	Olds
Stauffer, Sherman	Olds
Stephenson, W. J.	Blackfalds
Switzer, Stanley	Lacombe
Tooth, Frank J.	Olds
Turner, Ben S.	Clairmont
Walker, Lawrence S.	Hull, Eng.
Watson, Duncan K.	Leith, Scotland
Wehster, Donald M.	Airdrie
Weir, Arol	Milliet
West, Fred. V.	Rusylvia
Westra, John K.	Loughheed
Wood, Harry	Carstairs
Wright, Harry G.	Lacombe
Wright, Wm. S.	Lacombe

SECOND YEAR WOMEN

Adler, Alma	Olds
Adsett, Charlotte	Munson
Alfrey, Helen	Carstairs
Bryden, Ruth	Langley Prairie, B.C.
Crossweller, Dorothy	Della
Douglas, Annetta	Horseshoe Canyon
Gibson, Annie	Innisfail
Giehlrist, Jeanne	Maple Creek, Sask.
Graves, Edith	Weldon, Sask.
Heie, Agnes	Kingman
Howard, Bernace	Hamlin
Koetke, Elizabeth	Holden
Koller, Katherine	Craigmyle
MacKay, Robertina	Innisfail
McNaughton, Isabel	Rumsey
Storrow, Josephine	Killam
Vetter, Anna	Carstairs
Walton, Bessie	Knee Hill Valley
Watson, Mrs. Vincent	Wetaskiwin
Welsh, Muriel	Olds
Wright, Susie	Lacombe

SECOND YEAR MEN

Cooper, L. S.	Vulcan
Cram, W.	North Edmonton
Cross, W. E.	Vermilion
Graham, Stewart	Rainier
Grayson, Cyril	Bassano
Halstead, L.	Carbon
Holdsworth, Norman L.	Wimbourne
Holloway, Sydney	Watts
Holman, Wm. R.	Riverton
Jones, Paul	Gleichen
Kirkwold, A.	Calgary
Leader, Sanford	Lacombe
Mason, Douglas	Croydon, Eng.
Murray, Sidney McM.	Olds
McGregor, Donald	Abee
McKee, Emerson	Benalto
McLeod, Chas. A.	Bassano
McQuarrie, Jas. G.	Westlock
Parker, J. T.	Ohaton
Pengelly, Ernest O.	Red Deer
Place, Cecil W.	Viking
Shearing, Wm. A.	Wetaskiwin
Soderstrom, Evald	Armena
Vivian, W. R.	Leverna, Sask.
Watson, Vincent	Wetaskiwin
Wetmiller, J. A.	Lathom

THIRD YEAR WOMEN

*Bjorgum, Helga	Kingman
Campbell, Norah	Carstairs
*Dye, Ruth	Langdon

Griffiths, Nancy	Aden
Rils, Inger	Blackfalds
Rowell, Lulu	Olds
Rowell, Nina	Olds
*Soderstrom, Eleonora	Armena
Straughan, C.	Parkland

THIRD YEAR MEN

Duffield, R. F.	Pincher Creek
Dye, R. F.	Langdon
Erickson, L. P.	Olds
*Galloway, Chas.	Fort Saskatchewan
*Hoffand, Adolph	Winnifred
Kilduff, Thos.	Lloydminster
Laidlaw, Lorne	Glenwoodville
*Mawdsley, Stanley	Trail, B.C.
*MacDermid, Elmer	Munson
McGowan, Preston	Enseleigh
*Newcom, Robt.	Pollockville
Nottley, Walter	Olds
Oseen, Elmer	Travers
Patriquin, C. E.	Edmonton
Pierce, Andrew	Claresholm
Price, Sidney	Taber
*Robertson, J. H.	High River
*Rodbourne, Sidney	Crowfoot
Short, Gordon	Edmonton
Shultz, Donald	Brant
Spilde, E.	Cadogan
Taylor, Harry	Pincher Creek

*These students left shortly after the beginning of term for various reasons.



A Letter from Mother

The postman has come and he brought me a letter.

The handwriting's shaky, it's merely a scrawl.

But still, to my notion, no penmanship's better,

It's from an old lady whose feeble and small.

The mother who loves me —the mother who's yearning,

To have me start homeward while she is still there,

Whose heart to her boy far away is still turning,

The boy for whom nightly she murmurs a prayer.

She tells me her roses are just a bit tardy,

The rain has been awful this spring, she writes;

She tells me that Rover, the dog, always hardy,

Had lately been hurt in some terrible fights.

To you it's inane, gentle reader, I know it;

To me it's a mighty sweet little affair;

Some day I intend to just pack up and go it,

And visit the home place, while mother's still there.

— — — — —
The man who goes through life hunting a soft thing generally finds it under his hat.

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